Mediterranean Section
U.S. Army Military History Institute
Room 1-E-35 DS
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HISTORICAL DIVISION

COMBAT CHRONICLE

An Outline History of U. S. Army Divisions

ORDER OF BATTLE SERIES

PROPERTY OF US ARMY

4 November 1949

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO COMBAT CHRONICLE

HISTORY:

U. S. Army Military History Institute

25th Infantry Division: Upon activation, the 25th Inf Div had assigned to it the 298th Inf Regiment; this regiment was relieved on 3 Aug 42 and replaced by the 161st Inf Regt, which was stopped at Oahu while en route to the Philippines.

34th Inf Div: Left the New York port of embarkation 1942.

71st Inf Div: Activated 15 July 43 as the 71st Light Division; redesignated 71st Infantry Division on 12 May 1944.

REACTIVATIONS:

13th Armd Div: Reactivated as OR unit, Los Angeles, Calif, 21 Aug 47.

42d Inf Div: Allocated to the National Guard upon inactivation.

102d Inf Div: Reactivated as OR unit, St. Louis, Mo., 19 May 47.

BATTLE CREDITS WORLD WAR II:

Ardennes-Alsace: Change all "Ardennes" credits to "Ardennes-Alsace," and add Ardennes-Alsace credits to the following: 12th Armd, 14th Armd, 36th Inf, 44th Inf, 45th Inf, 76th Inf, 82d A/B, 94th Inf, 95th Inf, 100th Inf, 101st A/B, and 103d Inf Divs.

Leyte: Add: Americal, 1st Cav, 7th Inf, 11th A/B, 24th Inf, 31st Inf, 32d Inf, 38th Inf, 40th Inf 77th Inf 81st Inf, and 96th Inf Divs.

Luzon: Add: 41st Inf Div.

Southern Philippines: Delete from: 1st Cav, 7th Inf, 31st Inf, 32d Inf, 38th Inf, 40th Inf, 77th Inf, 81st Inf, and 96th Inf Divs.

COMMANDING GENERALS

5th ~~1st~~ Inf Div: Spelling: change "Maj Gen Curtland Parker" to "Maj Gen Cortland Parker."

3d Armd Div: Spelling: change "Maj Gen Alvin C Gillem" to "Maj Gen Alvan C Gillem, Jr."

6th Armd Div: Maj Gen Robert W Grow — Jun 43 to Jul 45
Brig Gen George W Read, Jr. — Jul 45 to Sep 45

11th Armd Div: Spelling: change "Maj Gen Edward H Brooke" to "Maj Gen Edward H Brooks."

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10th Armd Div: Spelling: change "Maj Gen William H H Moris, Jr." to "Maj Gen William H H Morris, Jr."

13th A/B: Change date following Maj Gen Chapman from "Nov 45" to "Nov 43."

16th Armd Div: Change date following Brig Gen Pierce from "Sep 41" to "Sep 44."

32d Inf Div:	Maj Gen Edwin F Harding	Mar 42 to Dec 42
	Brig Gen Albert W Waldren	Dec 42
	Brig Gen Clovis E Byers	Dec 42 to Jan 43

66th Inf Div: Change middle initial of Maj Gen Lauer from "E" to "F."

81st Inf Div: Spelling: change "Franks" to Franke"

101st A/B Div: Change date following Maj Gen Taylor from "Apr 45" to "Mar 44;" change first name of Brig Gen Cutler from "Stewart" to "Stuart."

COMBAT CHRONICLE:

6th Inf Div: Line 4, "Combat Chronicle," insert after "saw combat in the Toem Wakde area of Dutch New Guinea," the following: "engaging in active patrolling 14-18 Jun after taking up defensive positions, 6-14 Jun."

7th Inf Div: Line 16 in "Combat Chronicle," change 25 Dec to 24 Dec.

9th Inf Div: Elements only of Div participated in North African campaign.

25th Inf Div: Line 10, "Combat Chronicle," change 5 Feb to 9 Feb.

32d Inf Div: Delete, line 2, "Combat Chronicle," beginning with "12-13 Feb" through "Port Moresby", line 4, inclusive, and substitute: "The first element of the Division to enter the combat zone left by air for Port Moresby 16 Sep to be joined by the other elements arriving by sea 28 Sep and by air 2 Oct. Units of the 32d were deployed defensively along the Goldie River on the left flank of the Australian garrison force for the Port Maresby area."

77th Inf Div: Line 13, in "Combat Chronicle" change "at Ipil" to "south of Ipil."

Philippine Division: Line 22 in "Combat Chronicle," change "Enemy attack of 28 Mar" to "Enemy attack of 3 Apr."

HONORS:

7th Armd Div: add: Distinguished Unit Citations - One

FOREIGN AWARDS:

7th Armd Div: Five; three French Fourrageres and two French Croix de Guerre.

INDEX:

Add to Index to Names: "Yankee Div 26th"

Change Index to Battle Credits WWII in accordance with changes above on Battle Credits; also delete from Ardennes-Alsace 29th Inf and 72d Inf Divs; from Central Europe: 72d Inf Div; and from Rhineland: 72d Inf Div.

Index to Commanding Generals: make spelling changes indicated under Commanding Generals above; change "73d" to "75th" following "Paul."

Preface

This handbook has been prepared as a result of a request made by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for a brief, accurate outline history of each U.S. Army Division's combat in the second World War. The histories were to be confined to one page for each Division and were to be prepared within a very limited time from the best sources available. When this request had been complied with, it was realized that these summaries, although not definitive or official, were the best available short histories of these Divisions, and it was suggested that they be issued in more permanent form.

Where possible, after-action reports of the Divisions and in some cases of subordinate units were used as the principal sources of the data. Printed histories, Army Ground Forces "Fact Sheets," Information and Education pamphlet histories, data collected by the Order of Battle Section for the use of the Army Personnel Records Board, the Order of Battle of the United States Army World War II: European Theater of Operations (Office of the Theater Historian, Paris, France), Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War: American Expeditionary Forces (Washington, D.C., 1931), and in some cases personal interviews were the chief additional sources of information.

Indexes have been prepared to the commanding generals, battle credits, foreign awards, and other names mentioned in the text. Information on the commanding generals is based on the "Fact Sheets." Battle credits earned by the Divisions as a whole are given as they appear in the relevant General Orders issued to date. (The Ardennes-Alsace, Anzio, and Leyte Campaign Credits have not yet been assigned.) All place names have been checked for spelling and location in the standard sources and it is believed that errors have been kept at a minimum.

It is hoped that within its limitations this work will prove a useful guide and a ready reference. Any errors should be reported to the Historical Division, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C., so that correction may be made.

Order of Battle Section
Historical Division
Special Staff
Department of the Army

AMERICAL DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: When the task of defending New Caledonia fell to the United States, a force was formed in the U.S. to be sent there for that purpose. Forty-five per cent of its strength came from Massachusetts troops of the 26th Infantry Division; the remainder came mostly from Illinois and North Dakota. This force, under Brig Gen Alexander M Patch, was designated Task Force 6814 and left the New York port of embarkation 23 Jan 42 for New Caledonia, going by way of Panama and Australia. Shortly after its arrival at Noumea, New Caledonia on 12 Mar 42, the Task Force was constituted and organized as the Americal Division, 27 May 42.

DATE OF: Activation - 27 May 42
Inactivation - 12 Dec 45, at Seattle, Washington.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern Solomons and Southern Philippines.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Alexander M Patch, Jr.	- May 42 to Dec 42
Brig Gen Edmund B Sebree	- Jan 43 to May 43
Maj Gen John R Hodge	- May 43 to Apr 44
Maj Gen Robert B McClure	- Apr 44 to Oct 44
Maj Gen William H Arnold	- Nov 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 164th Infantry Regiment of the Americal Division went into action on Guadalcanal on 13 Oct 42 as the first U.S. Army unit to conduct an offensive operation against the enemy in any theater. Elements of the Division defended Henderson Field against heavy enemy attacks, 23-25 Oct, took part in the offensive across the Matanikau River in Nov, and attacked and took Mt Austen Jan 43. Organized resistance ended and the Division was relieved 9 Feb. It moved to the Fiji Islands, beginning 5 Mar 43, to assume the defense of the main island of Viti Levu and to engage in extensive training. During the period 25 Dec 43 to 12 Jan 44, the Americal landed on Bougainville, relieving the 3d Marine Div, and was given the task of holding and extending the right half of a previously established perimeter. The Division went on the offensive in Mar 44, driving the Japanese east of Mavavia River, 7-9 Apr, and seizing numerous strategic hill masses during the rest of the month. Training and long-range patrol activity continued until 30 Nov 44 when the Division was relieved. On 8 Jan 45, the Division began movement to Leyte and Samar, to take part in cleaning out remaining Japanese forces on those islands, and to invade Biri, Capul, Ticao, and Burias. Relieved 13 Mar 45 on Leyte, the Division landed on Cebu 26 Mar and seized the city and airfield by 28 Mar. Divisional combat teams made landings on Bohol, Negros, and Mindanao, where they cleared out pockets of resisting Japanese until 17 June when ordered to return to Cebu, arriving 25 June. Training continued on Cebu for the proposed invasion of Japan. On 10 Sep 45 the Americal landed in Japan and took part in the occupation of the Yokohama-Kawasaki-Yokosuka area. Elements began to leave 29 Nov 45 for the U.S., where the Division was inactivated in Dec.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Two; one was a Presidential Unit Citation (Navy) for service on Guadalcanal.

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1ST ARMORED DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 1st Armored Division ("Old Ironsides") was originally organized at Ft Knox, Ky., 1 Mar 1932 as the 7th Cavalry Brigade which on 15 Jul 40 was redesignated the 1st Armored Division. The Division continued to train at Ft Knox, and took part in the Louisiana maneuvers (May 40 and Sep 41) and in the Carolina maneuvers (Oct to Dec 41). In Apr 42, the Division was transferred to Ft Dix, N.J., where it received additional training before leaving the New York port of embarkation, 11 May 42, for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Mar 1932
Inactivation - 26 Apr 1946, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Bruce Magruder	-	Jul 40 to Mar 42
Maj Gen Orlando Ward	-	Mar 42 to Apr 43
Maj Gen Ernest N Harmon	-	Apr 43 to Jul 44
Maj Gen Vernon E Prichard	-	Jul 44 to Sep 45
Maj Gen Roderick R Allen	-	Sep 45 to Jan 46
Brig Gen Hobart R Gay	-	Feb 46 to Apr 46

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Elements of the 1st Armored Division first went into action in the North African invasion, landing at Oran 8 Nov 42 and taking the city. The Division fought numerous actions in North Africa, at Maknassy, El Guettar, Gafsa, and Kasserine Pass, and engaged in the final campaign to reduce enemy resistance in Tunisia, occupying Mateur 3 May 43. The Division was then reorganized in French Morocco. Elements took part in the initial landings at Salerno and Paestum, Italy, 9 Sep 43, while other elements took part in the fighting near the Rapido River in mid-Dec 43. Units under a Task Force Allen attacked and seized Mt Porchia, 4-9 Jan 44, suffering heavy casualties. The Division was then switched to the Anzio beachhead, first elements landing 24 Jan 44, where they repulsed heavy counter-attacks and maintained defensive positions for four months, building up for the final breakthrough 23 May 44. The Division drove through and north of Rome, moving 200 miles in five days. It continued to fight its way northward through successive defensive and offensive actions, crossed the Arno 1 Sep 44 and engaged in the slow, bitter advance through the Apennines. The Division broke through into the Po Valley in Apr 45, took Milan 30 Apr, and was driving north to Cigliano when German forces in Italy capitulated 2 May 45. The Division thereupon engaged in occupational duties and became part of the Army of Occupation until 16 Apr 46, when it sailed for home.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 1st Cavalry Division ("Cavalry Troopers") was organized in 1921 at Ft Bliss, Texas and was stationed during the next twenty years along the Mexican border. It held various maneuvers in Texas and New Mexico. From Apr to May and in Aug of 1940, the Division took part in the Louisiana maneuvers. It was in Louisiana maneuvers again in 1941, from Aug to Oct, and again in 1942, from Jul to Sep. The Division left the San Francisco port of embarkation for Australia, 26 Jun 43, where, shortly after arrival it was redesignated the 1st Cavalry Division, Special, 13 Nov 43.

DATE OF: Activation - 31 Aug 1921; at present on occupation duty, Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, and Southern Philippines.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Innis P Swift - Apr 41 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Verne D Mudge - Aug 44 to Jul 45
Maj Gen William C Chase - Jul 45 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 1st Cavalry Division arrived in Australia 11 Jul 43, continued its training at Strathpine, Queensland, until 26 Jul, then moved to New Guinea to stage for the Admiralties' campaign 22-27 Feb 44. The Division saw its first combat in the Admiralty Islands, units landing at Los Negros Island 29 Feb 44. Momote airstrip was secured against great odds. Attacks by fanatical Japanese were thrown back, and the enemy force surrounded by the end of March. Near-by islands were taken in April and May. The Division next took part in the invasion of Leyte, 20 Oct 44, captured Tacloban and the adjacent airstrip, advanced along the north coast, and secured Leyte Valley, elements landing on and securing Samar Island. Moving down Ormoc Valley (in Leyte) and across the Ormoc plain, the Division reached the west coast of Leyte 1 Jan 45. The Division then invaded Luzon, landing in the Lingayen Gulf area 27 Jan 45, and fought its way to Manila by 3 Feb 45. Prisoners at Santo Tomas University were liberated and the 1st Cav had advanced east of Manila by the middle of Feb before the city was cleared. On 20 Feb the Division was assigned the mission of seizing and securing crossings over the Marikina River and securing the Taytay-Antipolo line. After being relieved 12 Mar in the Antipolo area, elements pushed south into Batangas and Bicol Provinces. They mopped up remaining pockets of resistance in these areas in small unit actions. Resistance was officially declared at an end 1 Jul 45. The Division left Luzon 25 Aug 45 for occupation duty in Japan, arriving in Yokohama 2 Sep 45 and entering Tokyo 8 Sep, the first U.S. Division to enter the Japanese capital.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Ten

2D ARMORED DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 2d Armored Division ("Hell on Wheels") was activated in July 1940 and first trained at Ft Benning, Ga. It was one of the pioneers of the Army's Armored Command, developing and testing armored tactics and doctrines. During 1941 the Division took part in maneuvers in Louisiana and the Carolinas. It received amphibious training in Aug 42 off the Carolina coast under the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force and then moved to Ft Bragg, N.C., Nov 42. The Division left N.Y. for overseas duty, 11 Dec 42.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 July 1940; at present stationed at Camp Hood, Texas.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Charles L Scott	-	Jul 40 to Jan 41
Maj Gen George S Patton, Jr.	-	Jan 41 to Feb 42
Maj Gen Willis D Crittenberger	-	Feb 42 to Jul 42
Maj Gen Ernest N Harmon	-	Jul 42 to Apr 43
Maj Gen Hugh J Gaffey	-	May 43 to Apr 44
Maj Gen Edward H Brooks	-	Apr 44 to Sep 44
Maj Gen Ernest N Harmon	-	Sep 44 to Jan 45
Maj Gen Isaac D White	-	Jan 45 to Aug 45
Maj Gen John M Devine	-	Aug 45 to Oct 46
Maj Gen Leland S Hobbs	-	Oct 46 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Elements of the Division first saw action in North Africa, landing at Casablanca, 8 Nov 42, and later taking part in the fighting at Beja, Tunisia, but the Division as a whole did not enter combat until the invasion of Sicily, when it made an assault landing at Gela, 10 Jul 43. The Division saw action at Butera, Campobello, and Palermo. After the Sicilian campaign, the Division trained in England for the cross-Channel invasion, landed in Normandy D plus 3, 9 Jun 44, and went into action in the vicinity of Carentan. The Division raced across France in July and August, leading the drive of the Infantry, drove through Belgium and attacked across the Albert Canal 13 Sep 44, crossing the German border at Schimmert, 18 Sep to take up defensive positions near Geilenkirchen. On 3 Oct, the Division launched an attack on the Siegfried Line from Marienberg, broke through, crossed the Wurm River and seized Puffendorf 16 Nov and Barmen 28 Nov. The Division was holding positions on the Roer when it was ordered to help contain the German Ardennes offensive. The Division fought in eastern Belgium, blunting the German Fifth Panzer Army's penetration of American lines. The Division helped reduce the Bulge in January, fighting in the Ardennes forest in deep snow, and cleared the area from Houffalize to the Ourthe River of the enemy. After a rest in February, the Division drove on across the Rhine 27 Mar, and was the first American Division to reach the Elbe, first reaching it at Schonebeck on 11 Apr. It was halted on the Elbe, 20 Apr, on orders. In July the Division entered Berlin--the first American unit to enter the German capital city. The Division returned to the States in Jan 46.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	One
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Thirteen

FOREIGN AWARDS: Three; all the French Croix de Guerre.

2D CAVALRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 2d Cavalry Division was originally activated at Fort Riley, Kansas in Apr 41 and, after taking part in the Arkansas maneuvers, Aug-Oct 41, was inactivated, 15 Jul 42. On 25 Feb 43 the Division was reactivated at Fort Clark, Texas, with Negro enlisted personnel. Training in Texas until Feb 44, the Division moved to Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia, to stage for overseas shipment, and left the Hampton Roads port of embarkation 28 Feb 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Apr 1941
Inactivation - 10 May 1944, at Oran, North Africa.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) None

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Brig Gen Terry de la Mesa Allen	-	Apr 41 to May 41
Brig Gen John Millikin	-	Jun 41 to Apr 42
Brig Gen John D Coulter	-	May 42 to Jun 42
Maj Gen Harry H Johnson	-	Feb 43 to Feb 44

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 2d Cavalry Division saw no combat in World War II. It arrived at Oran, North Africa 9 Mar 44 and was inactivated shortly after its arrival, 10 May 44.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

2D INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 2d Division ("Indian Head") was organized in France in October 1917, including among its components a Marine contingent, designated the 4th Brigade (Inf). The Division took part in fighting in the Toulon, Rupt, Troyon, Pas Fini, Marbache, and Limey Sectors and in the Aisne, Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Operations. After the Armistice, the Division was stationed in the Koblenz bridgehead area until July 1919, when it sailed for home. It was stationed at Fort Travis, Galveston, Texas. Beginning in 1937, the Division was used in field tests to supply data for the reorganization of infantry divisions, data which resulted in the adoption of the triangular division in World War II. Training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas from Jun 1933 to Nov 1942 and at Camp McCoy, Wisc. until Oct 43, the Division took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Jul-Sep 42 and Michigan maneuvers in Mar 43 before leaving the New York port of embarkation 8 Oct 43 for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 26 Oct 1917; at present stationed at Ft Lewis, Washington.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen John C Lee	- Nov 41 to May 42
Maj Gen Walter M Robertson	- May 42 to Jun 45
Brig Gen William K Harrison	Jun 45 to Sep 45
Maj Gen Edward M Almond	- Sep 45 to May 46
Maj Gen Paul W Kendall	- May 46 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After training in Ireland and Wales, Oct 43-Jun 44, the 2d Infantry Division crossed the channel to land on Omaha Beach on D plus 1, 7 Jun 44, near St Laurent-sur-Mer. Attacking across the Aure River, the Division liberated Trevieres, 10 Jun, and proceeded to assault and secure Hill 192, the key enemy strongpoint on the road to St Lo. With the Hill taken 11 Jul 44, the Division went on the defensive until 26 July. Exploiting the St Lo breakthrough, the 2d Division advanced across the Vire to take Tinchebray 15 Aug 44. The Division then moved west to join the battle for Brest, the heavily-defended fortress surrendering 18 Sep 44 after a 39-day contest. The Division took a brief rest 19-26 Sep before moving to defensive positions at St Vith. The German Ardennes offensive in mid-Dec forced the Division to withdraw to defensive positions near Elsenborn, where the German drive was halted. In Feb 45 the Division attacked, recapturing lost ground, and seized Gemund, 4 Mar. Reaching the Rhine 9 Mar, the 2d advanced south to take Breisig, 10-11 Mar, and to guard the Remagen bridge, 12-20 Mar. The Division crossed the Rhine 21 Mar and advanced to Hadamar and Limburg, relieving elements of the 9th Armored Division, 28 Mar. Advancing rapidly in the wake of the 9th Armored, the 2d Division crossed the Weser at Veckerhagen 6-7 Apr, captured Gottingen 8 Apr, established a bridgehead across the Saale, 14 Apr, seizing Merseburg on the 15th. On the 18th, the Division took Leipzig, mopped up in the area, and outposted the Mulde River; elements which had crossed the river were withdrawn 24 Apr. Relieved on the Mulde, the 2d moved 200 miles, 1-3 May, to positions along the German-Czech border near Schonsee and Waldmunchen, and attacked in the general direction of Pilsen, reaching that city as the war in Europe ended. Shortly thereafter, the Division moved to Le Havre and departed for the United States, arriving in New York 20 Jul 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Six
Distinguished Unit Citations - Sixteen

3D ARMORED DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 3d Armored Division ("Spearhead Division") was activated at Camp Beauregard, La., 15 Apr 41 and assigned to the Armored Force. The Division trained at Camp Polk, La. Jun 41 to Jul 42 and was then transferred to Indio, California for further training. In Nov 42, the Division moved to Camp Pickett, Va., and then in Jan 43 moved to Indiantown Gap, Pa., where it trained until Aug 43. The Division left the New York port of embarkation 5 Sep 43 for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Apr 1941
Inactivation - 10 Nov 1945, in Europe.
Reactivation - 15 Jul 1947, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Alvin C. Gillem	-	Apr 41 to Jan 42
Maj Gen Walton H Walker	-	Jan 42 to Aug 42
Maj Gen Leroy H Watson	-	Aug 42 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Maurice Rose	-	Aug 44 to Mar 45
Brig Gen Truman E Boudinot	-	Jun 45 to Jul 45
Brig Gen Frank A Allen, Jr	-	Jul 45
Maj Gen Robert W Grow	-	Jul 45 to Nov 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 3d Armored Division landed in Normandy and entered combat 29 Jun 44, taking part in the hedgerow fighting. The Division broke out at Marigny and with the 1st Infantry Division swung south to Mayenne in a general exploitation of the St Lo breakthrough. In Aug 44 the Division participated in the heavy fighting involved in closing the Falaise Gap, pocketing the German Seventh Army. Six days later, (25 Aug) the Division had cut across the Seine river, and was streaking through Meaux, Soissons, Laon, Mons, Namur, and Liege. Liege fell 8 Sep and Eupen on 11 Sep. The Division breached the Siegfried Line with the capture of Rotgen, 12 Sep and continued a slow advance against heavy resistance, to the vicinity of Langerwehe. When the Battle of the Bulge broke, the Division was shifted to Houffalize, Belgium, where it severed a vital highway leading to St Vith, and in January participated in the reduction of the German salient west of Houffalize. After a brief rest, the Division returned to the front, crossed the Roer River into Duren, broke out of the Duren bridgehead, and drove on to capture Koln, 6 Mar 45. The Division swept on to Paderborn; it was at a road junction near Paderborn that Maj. Gen. Rose was killed while attempting to surrender to a German tank commander, 31 Mar 45. The Division took Paderborn, assisted in mopping up the Ruhr pocket, crossed the Saale river, and after overcoming stiff resistance took Dessau, 21-23 Apr 45. The Division went on occupation duty 25 Apr 45, continuing until inactivation. It was reactivated at Ft Knox, Ky., 15 Jul 1947.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - Seven

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; the Belgian Fourragere.

3D INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 3d Infantry Division was organized in Nov 1917 at Camp Greene, N.C., moving overseas in Apr 1918 to fight in the Chateau-Thierry Sector and to take part in the Aisne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Operations. After a tour of duty with the Army of Occupation, Dec 1918-Aug 1919, the Division returned to the U.S. Its units were scattered throughout the west coast, with Fort Lewis, Washington its home station. The Division took part in the California maneuvers, May-Jul 41, and in May 42 transferred to Fort Ord, Calif. It left the Hampton Roads, Va. port of embarkation for overseas duty 27 Oct 42.

DATE OF: Activation - 21 Nov 1917 (C.G. assumed command, 28 Nov 17); at present stationed at Camp Campbell, Kentucky.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Charles F Thompson	- Aug 40 to Jul 41
Brig Gen Charles P Hall	- Aug 41 to Sep 41
Maj Gen John P Lucas	- Sep 41 to Feb 42
Maj Gen Jonathan W Anderson	- Mar 42 to Mar 43
Maj Gen Lucian K Truscott, Jr.	- Apr 43 to Jan 44
Maj Gen John W O'Daniel	- Feb 44 to Jul 45
Maj Gen William R Schmidt	- Aug 45 to May 46
Maj Gen Edwin P Parker, Jr.	- May 46 to Jun 46
Brig Gen Robert N Bathurst	- Jun 46 to Sep 46
Maj Gen Jens A Doe	- Sep 46 to Feb 47
Maj Gen Percy W Clarkson	- Mar 47 to present

COMBAT HIGHLIGHTS: The 3d Division is the only American Division which fought the Nazi on all fronts. The Division first saw action in the North African invasion, landing at Fedala 8 Nov 42 and capturing half of French Morocco. On 10 Jul 43 the Division made an assault landing on Sicily, fought its way into Palermo before the armor could get there, and raced on to capture Messina, thus ending the Sicilian campaign. Nine days after the Italian invasion, 18 Sep 43, the 3d landed at Salerno and in intensive action drove to and across the Volturno and to Cassino. After a brief rest, the Division was ordered to hit the beaches at Anzio, 22 Jan 44, where for four months it maintained its toe-hold against furious German counter-attacks. On 29 Feb 44 the 3d fought off an attack by 3 German Divisions. In May the Division broke out of the beachhead and drove on to Rome, and then went into training for the invasion of Southern France. On 15 Aug 44, another D Day, the Division landed at St Tropez, advanced up the Rhone Valley, through the Vosges Mountains, and reached the Rhine at Strasbourg, 26-27 Nov. After maintaining defensive positions it took part in clearing the Colmar pocket 23 Jan-18 Feb 45, and on 15 Mar struck against Siegfried Line positions south of Zweibrucken. The Division smashed through the defenses and crossed the Rhine, 26 Mar 45; then drove on to take Nurnberg in a fierce battle, capturing the city in block-by-block fighting, 17-20 Apr. The 3d pushed on to take Augsburg and Munich 27-30 Apr and was in the vicinity of Salzburg when the war in Europe ended.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Thirty-five
Distinguished Unit Citations - Eleven

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; the French Fourragere.

4TH ARMORED DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 4th Armored Division ("Breakthrough Division") was activated 15 Apr 41 and trained at Pine Camp, N.Y. In Sep and Oct 42, the Division took part in maneuvers in Tennessee as part of the Second Army. Training and maneuvers in the Desert Training Center followed Dec 42 through Feb 43 and Apr to Jul 43. The Division then moved to Camp Bowie, Texas for further training before leaving Boston, 29 Dec 43, for England.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Apr 1941
Inactivation - 26 Apr 1946, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Henry W Baird	- Apr 41 to May 42
Maj Gen John S Wood	- May 42 to Dec 44
Maj Gen Hugh J Gaffey	- Dec 44 to Mar 45
Maj Gen William M Hoge	- Mar 45 to Jul 45
Maj Gen Fay B Prickett	- Sep 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After training in England, Jan-Jul 44, the 4th Armored Division landed at Utah Beach 11 Jul 44 and entered combat 17 Jul, driving to and securing the Coutances area, 28 Jul. The Division then swung south to take Nantes, cutting off the Brittany peninsula, 12 Aug 44. Turning east, it drove swiftly across France north of the Loire, smashed across the Moselle 11-13 Sep, flanked Nancy and captured Luneville, 16 Sep. After maintaining a defensive line, Chambrey to Xanrey to Henamenil, 27 Sep-11 Oct, the Division rested briefly before returning to combat 9 Nov with an attack in the vicinity of Viviers. The 4th cleared Bois de Serres, 12 Nov, advanced through Dieuze and crossed the Saar 21-22 Nov to establish and expand bridgehead and took Singling and Bining before being relieved 8 Dec. Two days after the Germans launched their Ardennes offensive, the 4th Armored entered the fight (18 Dec 44), racing northwest into Belgium, covering 150 miles in 19 hours. The Division attacked the Germans at Bastogne, helping to relieve the besieged 101st Airborne. After six weeks of waiting for another German attack, the Division jumped off from Luxembourg City in an eastward plunge that carried it across the Moselle River at Treis, south and east to Worms, and across the Rhine, 24-25 Mar 45. Advancing all night, the 4th crossed the Main River the next day, south of Hanau, and continued to push on. Lauterbach fell 29 Mar, Creuzburg across the Werra on the 1st of April, Gotha on the 4th, and by the 12th of April, the Division was across the Saale River. Pursuit of the enemy continued and by 6 May the Division had crossed into Czechoslovakia, established a bridgehead across the Otara River at Strakonice, with forward elements at Pisek. After a tour of occupational duty, the 4th returned to the U.S. for inactivation, Apr 46, some of its elements, however, remaining as occupation forces after redesignation as Constabulary units.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Three
Distinguished Unit Citations - One; to the entire Division.

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Fourragere.

4TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 4th ("Ivy") Division was first organized at Camp Greene, N.C. in Dec 1917 and moved to France in June of the following year, seeing action in the Vesle and Toulon Sectors and in the Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Operations. After service with the Army of Occupation in Germany, the Division returned to the U.S. for demobilization, 31 Aug 1919. It was reactivated at Ft Benning, Ga. 3 Jun 40, moving to Camp Gordon, Ga. in Dec 41, Fort Dix, N.J. in Apr 43, Camp Gordon Johnson, Fla. in Sep 43, and Ft Jackson, S.C. in Dec 43 for additional training. The Division took part in the Louisiana maneuvers, in Aug 41, South Carolina maneuvers, Oct-Dec 41, and the California maneuvers, Jul-Aug 42 before leaving New York for overseas duty, 18 Jan 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 3 Jun 1940
Inactivation - 5 Mar 1946, at Camp Butner, N.C.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Walter E Prosser	-	Jun 40 to Dec 40
Lt Gen Lloyd R Fredendall	-	Jan 41 to Jul 41
Maj Gen Oscar W Griswold	-	Aug 41 to Sep 41
Maj Gen Harold R Bull	-	Oct to Nov 41
Maj Gen Terry de la Mesa Allen		Dec 1941
Maj Gen Fred C Wallace	-	Jan to Jun 42
Maj Gen Raymond O Barton	-	Jul 42 to Dec 44
Maj Gen Harold W Blakeley	-	Dec 44 to Oct 45
Maj Gen George P Hays	-	Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 8th Infantry Regiment of the 4th Division was one of the first Allied units to hit the beaches at Normandy on D-Day, 6 Jun 44. Relieving the isolated 82d Airborne at Ste. Mere Eglise, the 4th cleared the Cotentin peninsula and took part in the capture of Cherbourg, 25 Jun. After taking part in the fighting near Periers, 6-12 Jul, the Division broke through the left flank of the German Seventh Army, helped stem the German drive towards Avranches, and by the end of Aug had moved to Paris, assisting the French in the liberation of their capital. The 4th then moved into Belgium through Houffalize to attack the Siegfried Line at Schnee Eifel, 14 Sep, and made several penetrations. Slow progress into Germany continued in Oct and by 6 Nov the Division reached the Hurtgen Forest, where a severe engagement took place until early Dec. It then shifted to Luxembourg, only to meet the German winter offensive head-on, 16 Dec. Although its lines were dented, it managed to hold the Germans at Dickweiler and Osweiler, and, counterattacking in Jan 45 across the Sauer, overran German positions in Fouhren and Vianden. Halted at the Prum in Feb by heavy enemy resistance, the Division finally crossed 28 Feb near Olzheim, and raced on across the Kyll, 7 Mar. After a short rest, the 4th moved across the Rhine 29 Mar at Worms, attacked and secured Wurzburg and by 3 Apr had established a bridgehead across the Main at Ochsenfurt. Speeding southeast across Bavaria, the Division had reached Miesbach on the Isar, 2 May 45 when it was relieved and placed on occupation duty.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Four
Distinguished Unit Citations - Twelve

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; the Belgian Fourragere

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5TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 5th Armored ("Victory") Division was activated in Oct 41 at Ft Knox, Ky., training under the Armored Force. In Feb 42, the Division moved to Camp Cooke, Calif., and later that year (Aug-Nov 42), participated in maneuvers in the Desert Training Center. In March 43 the Division moved to Tennessee to take part in maneuvers under the Second Army. Training was continued at Pine Camp, N.Y. from Jul to Dec 43, when the Division moved to Indiantown Gap to process for shipment overseas, leaving New York for overseas 11 Feb 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Oct 1941
Inactivation - 11 Oct 1945, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Jack W Heard	- Oct 41 to Feb 43
Maj Gen Lunsford E Oliver	- Mar 43 to Jul 45
Brig Gen Morrill Ross	- Jul 45 to Sep 45
Maj Gen Holmes E Dager	- Sep 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 5th Armored Division landed at Utah Beach 24 Jul 44 and moved into combat on 2 Aug, driving south through Coutances, Avranches, and Vitre, and across the Mayenne River to seize the city of Le Mans, 8 Aug. Turning north, the Division forged the steel ring around the Germans in Normandy by advancing to the edge of the city of Argentan on 12 Aug--8 days before the Argentan-Falaise Gap was closed. Turning Argentan over to the 90th Inf Div, the 5th Armored advanced 80 miles to capture the Eure River line at Dreux on 16 Aug. Bitter fighting was encountered in clearing the Eure-Seine corridor, the second big trap in France. The 5th passed through Paris 30 Aug to spearhead V Corps drive through the Compiegne Forest, across the Oise, Aisne, and Somme Rivers, and reached the Belgian border at Conde, 2 Sep. The Division then turned east, advancing 100 miles in 8 hours, and crossed the Meuse at Charleville-Mezieres, 4 Sep. Racing past Sedan, it liberated Luxembourg City on the 10th and deployed along the German border. The reconnaissance squadron of the Division sent a patrol across the German border on the afternoon of 11 Sep to be the first of the Allies to cross the enemy frontier. On 14 Sep the 5th penetrated the Siegfried Line at Wallendorf, remaining until the 20th, to draw off enemy reserves from Aachen. In Oct it held defensive positions in the Monschau-Hofen sector. The Division entered the Hurtgen Forest area in late Nov and pushed the enemy back to the banks of the Roer River in very heavy fighting. On 22 Dec it was withdrawn to Verviers and placed in 12th Army Group reserve. Crossing the Roer on 25 Feb 45 the 5th spearheaded the XIII Corps drive to the Rhine, crossing the Rhine at Wesel, 30 Mar 45. The Division reached the banks of the Elbe at Tangermunde, 12 Apr--45 miles from Berlin. On 16 Apr, the 5th moved to Klotze to wipe out the Von Clausewitz Panzer Division and again drove to the Elbe, this time in the vicinity of Dannenberg. The Division mopped up in the 9th Army sector until V-E Day.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	- None
Distinguished Unit Citations	- Four

FOREIGN AWARDS: Two; French Croix de Guerre and Belgian Government Unit Citation.

5TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 5th ("Red Diamond") Division was organized in Dec 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas and moved overseas May 1918 to see action in the Anould, St Die, and Villers-en-Haye sectors of Lorraine and in the St Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations. After the Armistice, the Division occupied Luxembourg, returning to the U.S. in July 1919 for demobilization. The Division came into being again 24 Oct 39, upon activation at Fort McClellan, Ala. It shifted to Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind. in May 40 and to Ft Custer, Michigan, Dec 40 and took part in the Tennessee maneuvers, May-Jun 41 and the Louisiana maneuvers, Aug-Oct 41. In Sep 41 the 10th Regiment was sent to Iceland to be joined later in 1941 and 1942 by the remainder of the Division. In Aug 43 the 5th moved to the British Isles.

DATE OF: Activation - 24 Oct 1939
Inactivation - 20 Sep 1946, at Camp Campbell, Ky.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Brig Gen Campbell B Hodges	-	Oct 39 to Sep 40
Maj Gen Joseph M Cummins	-	Sep 40 to Jul 41
Maj Gen Charles H Bonesteel	-	Jul 41 to Aug 41
Maj Gen Curtland Parker	-	Aug 41 to Jun 43
Maj Gen Stafford L Irwin	-	Jun 43 to Apr 45
Maj Gen Albert E Brown	-	Apr 45 to Jun 46
Brig Gen Harry B Sherman	-	Jun 46 to Jul 46
Maj Gen Jens A Doe	-	Aug 46 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 5th Infantry Division landed on Utah Beach 9 Jul 44 and four days later took up defensive positions in the vicinity of Caumont. Launching a successful attack at Vidouville 26 Jul, the Division drove on southeast of St Lo, attacked and captured Angers 9-10 Aug, pushed across the Seine at Fontainebleau 23 Aug, and across the Marne to seize Reims 30 Aug and positions east of Verdun. The Division then prepared for the assault on Metz. In mid-September a bridgehead was established and secured across the Moselle, south of Metz, in the face of very heavy opposition. First attempts to take the fortress failed, 16 Sep-16 Oct 44, and the Division withdrew, returning to the assault on 9 Nov. Metz was reduced after a heavy, 10-day battle. The Division crossed the German border 4 Dec, captured Lauterbach on the 5th, and elements reached the west bank of the Saar, 6 Dec, before the Division moved to assembly areas. On the 16th of Dec the Germans launched their winter offensive, and on the 18th the 5th was thrown in against the southern flank of the Bulge, helping to reduce it by the end of Jan 45. In Feb and Mar, the Division drove across and northeast of the Sauer, cracked through the Siegfried Line, reached and crossed the Rhine (22 Mar), and continued on to Frankfurt-am-Main, clearing and policing the town and its environs, 27-29 Mar. In April the Division took part in clearing the Ruhr pocket and then drove across the Czechoslovak border, 1 May, reaching Volary and Vimpeck as the war in Europe ended.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Two

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre.

6TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 6th Armored ("Super Sixth") Division was activated 15 Feb 42 at Fort Knox, Ky., and assigned to the Armored Force. After training at Camp Chaffee, Ark. Mar to Aug 42 the Division took part in the Louisiana maneuvers (Aug-Sep 42) and moved to the west coast for training at the Desert Training Center. The Division left New York for the United Kingdom 11 Feb 44.

DATE OF: Activation . - 15 Feb 1942
Inactivation - 18 Sep 1945, at Camp Shanks, N.Y.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen William H H Morris, Jr. - Feb 42 to May 43
Maj Gen Robert W Grow - May 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After continuing its training in England, the 6th Armored Division landed on Utah Beach in Normandy 18 Jul 44 and went on the offensive in the Cotentin peninsula, driving through Avranches, and moving on to take part in the liberation of Brest and the clearing of the Brittany peninsula. In mid- August the Division moved down to Lorient. The 6th then turned east and cut across France, reaching the Saar in November. It crossed the Nied River (11-12 Nov) against strong opposition, reaching the German border on the 6th of December, and established and maintained defensive positions in the vicinity of Saarbrucken. On 23 Dec the Division was ordered north of Metz to take part in the Battle of the Bulge, and took over a sector along the south bank of the Sauer River. The 6th was heavily engaged in the battle for Bastogne, finally driving the enemy back across the Our River into Germany by late January. After a short period of rehabilitation, the Division resumed the offensive, penetrated the Siegfried Line, crossed the Prum, reached the Rhine River at Worms (21 Mar), and set up a counter-reconnaissance screen along its west bank. The 6th crossed the Rhine at Oppenheim (25 Mar), drove on to Frankfurt, crossed the Main, captured Bad-Nauheim, and continued to advance eastward, and surrounded and captured Muhlhausen (4-5 Apr 45). After repulsing a light counterattack, it moved forward 60 miles to cross the Saale River and assisted in freeing Allied prisoners of war and the notorious German Concentration Camp at Buchenwald. The Division raced on, took Leipzig, crossed the Mulde River at Rochlitz (15 Apr 45) and stopped, pending the arrival of the Russian Army. Defensive positions along the Mulde River were held until the end of hostilities in Europe.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Four

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre

6TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 6th ("Red Star") Division was organized in Nov 1917 from Regular Army units, one of which traces its history back to 1791 when it was organized to fight the Federated Indian Tribes. The Division fought in the Meuse-Argonne operation and after the Armistice became part of the Army of Occupation, returning to the U.S. in June 1919 for demobilization. Inactivated in 1921, it was activated again 10 Oct 1939 at Fort Lewis, Wash., moving to Ft Snelling, Minn. in Jun 40, to Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. in May 41, to Camp Young, Calif. in Nov 42, and to Camp San Luis Obispo in Mar 43 for training. The Division took part in the Tennessee maneuvers Sep-Nov 42. In Apr 42 the Division had been reorganized and redesignated the 6th Motorized Division, but in May 43 was redesignated the 6th Infantry Division. It left the San Francisco port of embarkation 21 Jul 43 for overseas.

DATE OF: Activation - 10 Oct 1939; at present in occupation duty, Korea.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea and Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Brig Gen Clement A Trott	-	Oct 39 to Oct 40
Brig Gen Frederick E Uhl	-	Oct 40 to Dec 40
Maj Gen Clarence S Ridley	-	Jan 41 to Aug 42
Maj Gen Durward S Wilson	-	Sep 42 to Oct 42
Maj Gen Franklin C Sibert	-	Oct 42 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Edwin D Patrick	-	Aug 44 to Mar 45
Maj Gen Charles E Hurdis	-	Mar 45 to Mar 46
Lt Col James W Edwards	-	Apr 46 to May 46
Maj Gen Albert E Brown	-	Jun 46 to Sep 46
Brig Gen John T Pierce	-	Sep 46
Maj Gen Orlando Ward	-	Oct 46 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The Division moved to Hawaii in Jul and Aug 43 to assume defensive positions on Oahu, training meanwhile in jungle warfare. It moved to Milne Bay, New Guinea 31 Jan 44 and trained until early Jun 44. The Division first saw combat in the Toem-Wakde area of Dutch New Guinea 6-14 Jun. Moving west of Toem, it fought a bloody battle with the enemy at Lone Tree Hill 21-30 Jun and secured the Maffin Bay area by 12 Jul. After a brief rest, the Division made an arsault landing at Sansapor 30 Jul on the Vogelkop Peninsula. The 6th secured the coast from Cape Waimak to the Mega River and garrisoned the area until Dec 44. The Division landed at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, on D-Day, 9 Jan 45 and pursued the Japanese into the Cabaruan Hills, 17-21 Jan, capturing Munoz 7 Feb. It then drove northeast to Dinglan Bay and Baler Bay 13 Feb, isolating enemy forces in southern Luzon. The 1st Infantry Regiment operated on Bataan 14-21 Feb, cutting the peninsula from Abucay to Bagac. The Division shifted to the Shimbu Line northeast of Manila 24 Feb, took Mt Mataba 17 Apr, Mt Pacawagan 29 Apr, Bolog 29 Jun, Lane's Ridge of Mt Santo Domingo 10 Jul, and Kiangan 12 Jul. The 6th remained in the Cagayan Valley and the Cordilleras Mountains until V-J Day, then moved to occupy Korea.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Seven

7TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 7th Armored Division ("Lucky Seventh") was activated 1 Mar 42 at Camp Polk, La., where it trained under the II Armored Corps. The Division took part in maneuvers in Louisiana and Texas (Sep-Nov 42) under the Third Army and returned to Camp Polk to continue training under III Armored Corps. In March 43, the Division moved to the Desert Training Center in California for five months' training and maneuvers, and in Aug 43 moved east to Ft Benning, Ga., for further training prior to moving overseas from New York 7 Jun 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Mar 1942
Inactivation - 9 Oct 1945, at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Lindsay M Silvester - Mar 42 to Nov 44
Maj Gen Robert W Hasbrouck - Nov 44 to Aug 45
Brig Gen Truman E Boudinot - Sep 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The Division landed on Omaha and Utah beaches (13-14 Aug 44) and drove through Nogent-le-Rotrou in an attack on Chartres. The city fell 18 Aug. From Chartres the Division advanced to capture Dreux, Melun, and Chateau-Thierry, crossed the Seine River 24 Aug, and pushed on to take Verdun 31 Aug. The 7th halted briefly for refueling and then drove on toward the Moselle near Dornot. The Division was repulsed in its attacks across the Seille River. The 7th then shifted to Holland, where on 8 Oct it joined in defensive operations protecting the British-Canadian drive to clear the northern and western approaches to Antwerp. After resting during November, the Division returned to the front near Linnich, Germany, on the banks of the Roer. It was preparing to drive into Germany when the Von Rundstedt winter offensive began 16 Dec 44. The Division was ordered to St Vith where it absorbed much of the weight of the German drive and was forced to withdraw west of the Salm River 23 Dec. It shifted to Manhay, Belgium, and by the end of December had cleared the town of the enemy. After a brief rest in Jan 45, the Division returned to positions near St Vith, attacked, and captured the town. February and part of March were spent in rest and rehabilitation. In Mar 45 the Division held defensive positions along the west bank of the Rhine, south of Bonn to Unkelbach. The 7th returned to the offensive 26 Mar breaking out of the Remagen bridgehead, and took part in the reduction of the Ruhr pocket. On 16 Apr the 53d German Panzer Corps surrendered to the Division and the eastern sector of the pocket collapsed. The Division then cut across the Elbe and swept north into Mecklenburg, effecting a junction with the Russians as the war in Europe ended.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor: - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

7TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 7th Infantry ("Hour Glass") Division was organized in Dec 1917 at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, and after several months' training moved overseas to France, participating in the fighting in the Puvenelle Sector (Lorraine), Oct-Nov 1918. The Division returned to the United States in June 1919 and was partially demobilized then; it was completely demobilized in Sep 1921. It was activated again at Ft Ord, Calif., Jul 40, and trained under the VII Corps. The Division moved to Camp San Luis Obispo in April 42, took part in the Desert Training Center maneuvers, Aug-Oct 42, and in Jan 43 returned to Fort Ord, Calif. to undergo special amphibious training. The 7th departed for combat duty in Alaska, 24 Apr 43.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Jul 1940; at present on occupation duty, Korea.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Aleutian Islands, Eastern Mandates, Ryukyus, Southern Philippines.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Brig Gen Joseph W Stilwell	-	Jul 40 to Aug 41
Maj Gen Charles H White	-	Aug 41 to Oct 42
Maj Gen Albert E Brown	-	Oct 42 to Apr 43
Maj Gen Charles H Corlett	-	Apr 43 to Feb 44
Maj Gen Archibald V Arnold	-	Feb 44 to Mar 46
Maj Gen Andrew D Bruce	-	Mar 46 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Elements of the 7th Infantry Division first saw combat in the amphibious assault on Attu, western-most Japanese entrenchment in the Aleutian chain. Elements landed 11 May 43 and fought a bitter battle over freezing tundra against fanatically resisting Japanese, finally defeating the Japanese at Chichagof Harbor. In Aug 43 elements of the Division took part in the assault on Kiska, only to find the island deserted by the Japanese. With the Aleutians secured, the Division moved to Hawaii, where it trained in amphibious landing technique and in jungle warfare. On 31 Jan 44 the Division landed on islands in the Kwajalein Atoll in conjunction with the 4th Marine Division, and in a week of heavy fighting, wrested them from the Japanese. Elements took part in the capture of Engebi in the Eniwetok Atoll, 18 Feb 44. The Division then moved to Oahu, Hawaii, remaining there until mid-September when it sailed to join the assault on the Philippines. On 20 Oct 44, the Division made an assault landing at Dulag, Leyte, and after heavy fighting secured airstrips at Dulag, San Pablo, and Buri. The troops moved north to take Dagami 29 Oct and then shifted to the west coast of Leyte 26 Nov and attacked north toward Ormoc, securing Valencia 25 Dec. An amphibious landing by the 77th Infantry Division effected the capture of Ormoc 11 Dec 44, and the 7th joined in its occupation. Mopping up operations continued until early Feb 45. Next D-Day for the Division was 1 Apr 45, when it made an assault landing on Okinawa. It drove from the west to the east coast on the first day and engaged in a savage 51-day battle in the hills at southern Okinawa.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	Three
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Nine

8TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 8th Armored ("Iron Snake") Division was activated Apr 42 at Fort Knox, Ky., and began to train cadres for other armored divisions. The Division staged demonstrations for visiting notables from Washington, Chungking, and London. In Jan 43 it moved to Camp Campbell, Ky. 4000 men were shipped directly to Tunisia as replacements for losses suffered in the battle of Kasserine Pass. In Apr 43 the 8th moved to Camp Polk, La. and continued training with new replacements. From Feb to Apr 44 the Division took part in maneuvers in Louisiana with the Third Army, and after returning to Camp Polk, prepared for movement overseas, leaving New York, 7 Nov 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Apr 1942
Inactivation - 13 Nov 1945, at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen William M Grimes	- Apr 42 to Sep 44
Maj Gen John M Devine	- Oct 44 to Aug 45
Brig Gen Charles F Colson	- Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After training at Tidworth, England, the 8th Armored Division landed in France 5 Jan 45 and assembled in the Bacqueville area of upper Normandy. In mid-January the Division raced 350 miles across France to Pont-a-Mousson to help stem the German drive for Strasbourg, but, finding the enemy already halted, went into training. One element, Combat Command A, took part in the Third Army drive against the Moselle-Saar salient, supporting the 94th Division attack on Nennig, Berg, and Sinz (19-28 Jan 45). The Division moved to Simpelveld, Holland, and continued training during the first half of Feb 45. On 19 Feb the Division moved to Roermond, Holland and launched a diversionary attack, pushing the enemy north of the Heide woods and east of the Roer river. The 8th crossed the Roer 27 Feb, and began its drive to the Rhine, taking Tetelrath, Oberkruchten, and Lintfort in hard fighting. After a period of rest and training in mid-March, the Division crossed the Rhine (26 Mar) and attacked Dorsten, which was cleared in the face of stubborn resistance. It crossed the Lippe River and entered the battle for the Ruhr pocket, taking Neuhaus and cleaning out the Soest sector. The Division then shifted south to Wolfenbuttel, mopping up resistance in the area, continued south to Blankenberg, clearing the Harz mountain region. This was its last combat activity in the war. On 23 Apr the Division went on occupation duty in the Harz Mountain area.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

8TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 8th Infantry ("Golden Arrow") Division was organized in Dec 1917 at Camp Fremont, Calif. It moved overseas Oct 1918, but arrived too late to take part in the fighting. It was disbanded in the U.S. in Jan 1919 with the exception of elements in the Army of Occupation until Aug 1919. The 8th was reconstituted on the inactive list in Mar 1923 and activated 1 Jul 40 at Fort Jackson, S.C. It took part in the Carolina maneuvers Sep-Nov 41 and for six weeks after Pearl Harbor patrolled the Atlantic Coast. It continued training at Fort Jackson Mar 42, was redesignated the 8th Motorized Division in Apr 42, and participated in the Tennessee maneuvers Nov 42. After a short period at Ft Leonard Wood, Mo., it trained in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area Mar 43. The 8th was demotorized in May 43 and redesignated the 8th Infantry Division. After training at Camp Forrest, Tenn. Aug-Nov 43, it left the New York port of embarkation 5 Dec 43.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Jul 1940
Inactivation - 20 Nov 1945, at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Philip B Peyton	- Jun 40 to Dec 40
Maj Gen James P Marley	- Dec 40 to Feb 41
Maj Gen William E Shedd	- Feb 41
Maj Gen Henry Terrell, Jr.	- Mar 41
Maj Gen James P Marley	- Apr 41 to Jul 42
Maj Gen Paul E Peabody	- Aug 42 to Jan 43
Maj Gen William C MacMahon	- Feb 43 to Jul 44
Maj Gen Donald A Stroh	- Jul 44 to Dec 44
Maj Gen William G Weaver	- Dec 44 to Feb 45
Maj Gen Bryant E Moore	- Feb 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After training in Ireland the 8th Infantry Division landed on Utah Beach, Normandy 4 Jul 44 and entered combat on the 7th. Fighting through the hedgerows, it crossed the Ay River 26 Jul, pushed through Rennes 8 Aug and attacked Brest in September. The Crozon Peninsula was cleared 19 Sep and the Division drove across France to Luxembourg, moved to the Hurtgen Forest 20 Nov, cleared Hurtgen on the 28th and Brandenburg 3 Dec and pushed on to the Roer. That river was crossed 23 Feb 45, Duren taken on the 25th and the Erft Canal crossed on the 28th. The 8th reached the Rhine near Rodenkirchen 7 Mar and maintained positions along the river near Koln. On 6 Apr the Division attacked northwest to aid in the destruction of enemy forces in the Ruhr Pocket, and by the 17th had completed its mission. After security duty, the Division, under operational control of the British Second Army, drove across the Elbe 1 May and penetrated to Schwerin when the war in Europe ended.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Five

9TH ARMORED DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 9th Armored ("Phantom") Division was activated at Fort Riley, Kansas, 15 Jul 42, incorporating elements of the old 2d Cavalry Division, 2d Cavalry Regiment, and the 3d Armored Field Artillery battalion. Some of the units trace their history back to the American Revolution. After preliminary training at Fort Riley, the Division moved west to the Desert Training Center, with station at Camp Young, California, in Jun 43. In Oct 43 the Division moved to Camp Polk, La., for training under the Third Army, and took part in the Louisiana maneuvers, Nov 43 - Jan 44. It left New York 20 Aug 44 for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1942
Inactivation - 13 Oct 1945, at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Geoffrey Keyes - Jun 42 to Sep 42
Maj Gen John W Leonard - Oct 42 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 9th Armored Division landed in Normandy late in Sep 44 and first went into line 23 Oct on patrol duty in a quiet sector along the Luxembourg-German frontier. When the Germans launched their winter offensive, the 9th, with no real combat experience, suddenly found itself engaged in heavy fighting. The Division saw its severest action at St Vith, Echternach, and Bastogne, its units fighting in widely separated areas. Its stand at Bastogne held off the Germans long enough to enable the 101st Airborne to dig in for a defense of the city. After a rest period in Jan 45 the Division made preparations for a drive across the Roer River. The offensive was launched 28 Feb and the 9th smashed across the Roer to Rheinbach, sending patrols into Remagen. The Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen was found intact, and was seized by elements of the 9th Armored minutes before demolition charges were set to explode 7 Mar 45. The Division exploited the bridgehead, moving south and east across the Lahn River toward Limburg, where thousands of Allied prisoners were liberated. The Division drove on to Frankfurt and then turned to assist in the closing of the Ruhr pocket. In April it continued east, encircled Leipzig and secured a line along the Mulde River. The Division was shifting south to Czechoslovakia when the war in Europe ended.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Eleven

9TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 9th Infantry Division was organized in Jul 1918 at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and was still training in the United States when the war ended. Demobilization of the Division began Dec 1918. The Division was activated in Aug 1940 at Fort Bragg, N.C. and included a number of units which had seen combat action in World War I. In Sep 41 it took part in the Carolina maneuvers under the First Army. The Division received amphibious training in 1942 under the Amphibious Corps of the Atlantic Fleet. It left New York 11 Dec 42.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Aug 1940
Inactivation - 15 Jan 1947, at Stolberg, Germany.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Col Charles B Elliott	-	Aug 40
Brig Gen Francis W Honeycutt	-	Sep 40
Maj Gen Jacob L Devers	-	Oct 40 to Jul 41
Maj Gen Rene E Hoyle	-	Aug 41 to Jul 42
Maj Gen Manton S Eddy	-	Aug 42 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Jesse A Ladd	-	May 45 to Feb 46
Maj Gen Horace L McBride	-	Mar 46 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 9th Infantry Division saw its first combat in the North African invasion 8 Nov 42 when its elements landed at Algiers, Safi, and Port Lyautey. With the collapse of French resistance, 11 Nov 42, the Division patrolled the Spanish Moroccan border. The 9th returned to Tunisia in February and engaged in small defensive actions and patrol activity. On 28 Mar 43 it launched an attack in southern Tunisia and fought its way north into Bizerte (7 May). In August the 9th landed at Palermo, Sicily and took part in the capture of Randazzo and Messina. After returning to England for further training, the Division hit Utah Beach on 10 Jun 44 (D plus 4), cut off the Cotentin Peninsula, drove on to Cherbourg and penetrated the port's heavy defenses. After a brief rest in July, the Division took part in the St Lo breakthrough and in August helped close the Falaise Gap. Turning east, the 9th crossed the Marne 28 Aug, swept through Saarlautern, and in Nov and Dec held defensive positions from Monschau to Losheim. Moving north to Bergrath, Germany, it launched an attack toward the Roer 10 Dec, taking Echtz and Schlich. From mid-Dec through Jan 45, the Division held defensive positions from Kalterherberg to Elsenborn. On 30 Jan the Division jumped off from Monschau in a drive across the Roer and to Rhine, crossing at Remagen 7 Mar. After breaking out of the Remagen bridgehead, the 9th assisted in the sealing and clearing of the Ruhr pocket, then moved 150 miles east to Nordhausen and attacked in the Harz Mts, 14-20 Apr. On 21 Apr the Division relieved the 3d Armored along the Mulde River, near Dessau, and held that line until V-E Day.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Four
Distinguished Unit Citations - Twenty-four

FOREIGN AWARDS: Five; one Belgian and four French Fourrageres.

10TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 10th Armored Division ("Tiger Division") was activated 15 Jul 42 at Ft Benning, Ga. and assigned to the Armored Force. After participating in the Tennessee maneuvers Jun to Sep 43 under the Second Army, the Division was transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., where training was continued. It left for overseas from New York 13 Sep 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1942
Inactivation - 13 Oct 1945, at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Paul W Newgarden - Jul 42 to Jul 44
Maj Gen William H H Morris, Jr. - Jul 44 to May 45
Maj Gen Fay B Prickett - May 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The Tenth Armored Division entered France through the port of Cherbourg 23 Sep 44 and put in a month of training at Teurtheville, France before entering combat. Leaving Teurtheville 25 Oct, the Division moved to Mars-la-Tour, where it entered combat (1 Nov) in support of the XX Corps, containing enemy troops in the area. In mid-November it went on the offensive, crossed the Moselle at Malling, and drove to the Saar river, north of Metz. The Division was making preparations for the Third Army drive to the Rhine when it was ordered north to stop the German winter offensive, 17 Dec. The 10th held defensive positions against heavy opposition near Bastogne, Noville, and Bras. Resting briefly in early Jan, the 10th moved out again to defensive positions east of the Saar, south of the Maginot Line. On 20 Feb 45 the Division returned to the attack, and took part in the clearing of the Saar-Moselle triangle. The Division then attacked north and captured Trier, 15 Mar. Driving through Kaiserlautern, it advanced to the Rhine, crossed the river at Mannheim (28 Mar), turned south, captured Oehringen and Heilbronn, crossed the Rems and Fils Rivers, and reached Kirchheim, meeting waning resistance. The Division crossed the Danube 23-25 Apr and took Oberammergau. In May the 10th drove into the famed "Redoubt," and had reached Innsbruck when the war in Europe ended.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - Five

10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 10th Mountain Division ("Mountaineers") was organized in Aug 1918 at Camp Funston, Kans., but World War I ended before it could get overseas and the Division was demobilized (Feb 1919). The Division was activated Jul 43 at Camp Hale, Colo. as the 10th Division (Light), and included several units which had trained at Lake Placid, Old Forge, and on Mt Rainier before the activation of the Division. At Camp Hale the Division received training in fighting in snow and mountainous terrain at the Mountain Training Center, set up under the Army Ground Forces. In Apr 44 the Division took part in maneuvers in California under II Armored Corps and was transferred to Camp Swift, Texas, in Jun 44. In Nov 44 the Division was redesignated the 10th Mountain Division. Among its personnel were famous American skiers, mountain climbers, forest rangers, and park and wild-life service men. It left Hampton Roads, Va., 6 Jan 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1943
Inactivation - 1 Dec 1945, at Camp Carson, Colorado.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Lloyd E Jones - Jul 43 to Nov 44
Maj Gen George P Hays - Nov 44 to Nov 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 10th Mountain Division saw its first actual combat in Italy, although previously the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment had participated in the assault landing on Kiska, 15-17 Aug 43, only to find the island completely deserted by the Japanese. Elements of the Division began arriving in Italy in late Dec 44 and after a brief training period entered combat (8 Jan 45) near Cutigliano and Orsigna. Preliminary defensive actions were followed 19 Feb 45 by a concerted attack on the Silla-Mt Belvedere sector, and the peak was cleared after several days of heavy fighting. In early March the Division fought its way north of Canolle, taking several more peaks, and moving to within 15 miles of Bologna. Maintaining defensive positions for the next three weeks, the Division jumped off again in April, captured Mongiorgio 20 Apr, and entered the Po Valley, seizing the strategic points, Pradalbino and Bomporto. The 10th crossed the Po River 23 Apr, reached Verona 25 Apr, and ran into heavy opposition at Torbole and Nago. After an amphibious crossing of Lake Garda, it secured Gargnano and Porto di Tremosine 30 Apr as German resistance in Italy ended. After the German surrender in Italy 2 May, the Division went on security duty, receiving the surrender of various German units and screening the areas of occupation.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 11th Division (The "Angels" in World War II) was organized in Aug 1918 at Camp Meade, Md., but World War I ended before it could move overseas, and the Division was demobilized in Feb 1919. On 25 Feb 43 it was activated at Camp Mackall, N.C., as the 11th Airborne Division and assigned for training to the Airborne Command. The Division moved to Camp Polk, La. in Jan 44 for training under the Third Army and in Feb 44 took part in the Louisiana maneuvers.

DATE OF: Activation - 25 Feb 1943; at present on occupation duty in Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea, Luzon, and Southern Philippines.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Joseph M. Swing - Feb 43 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 11th Airborne Division arrived in New Guinea 25 May 44 and continued training, leaving for the Philippines 11 Nov 44. It landed amphibiously, not by jump, on Leyte 18 Nov 44, between Abuyog and Tarragona, 40 miles south of Tacloban, and pushing inland, cleared the Ormoc-Burauen supply trail, an important Japanese combat lifeline. The 11th's general mission was to seize and secure within its zone all exits from the mountains into Leyte Valley and to secure the western exits from the mountains into the west coastal corridor to assist the attack of the 7th Division toward Ormoc. On 6 Dec 44 the paratroopers of the 11th found themselves fighting Japanese parachutists who had landed near the San Pablo airstrip. The Japanese were wiped out in a five-day engagement. In a continuous series of combat actions, Japanese resistance was reduced on Leyte by the end of Dec 44. Heavy resistance was met at Rock Hill, which finally fell 18 Dec; a sleeping enemy was caught off guard at Hacksaw Hill, 23 Dec, and suffered heavy losses. During Jan 45 the Division rested and staged for a landing on Luzon. While other American troops were driving on Manila from the north, the 11th Airborne made an amphibious landing 60 miles south of Manila, 31 Jan 45, at Nasugbu, and began to drive north. Resistance on Tagaytay Ridge was overcome by a combat jump landing of the 511th Prcht Inf Regt 3 Feb 45 on the ridge--the first combat jump by an element of the Division in the war. The 511th crossed the Paranaque River 5 Feb and reached Manila, meeting fierce Japanese resistance. Nichols Field was taken 12 Feb and Fort McKinley was flanked 12-16 Feb and finally taken 17 Feb. A combined air and sea assault liberated more than 2000 American and European interned nationals at Los Banos 23 Feb 45. With Manila declared secure, the Division reduced a strong ring of enemy outposts between Lake Taal and Laguna de Bay, and occupied towns along Highway #1, cutting off the Bicol Peninsula. In April the 11th took part in clearing out remaining enemy resistance in Batangas Province, and by 1 May, all resistance in Southern Luzon had ended. The final operation of the Division was conducted on 23 Jun 45 in conjunction with the advance of the 37th Division in northern Luzon. A Task Force was formed and jumped on Camalaniugan Airfield, south of Aparri. The force attacked and made contact with the 37th Infantry Division 26 Jun 45 between Alcala and the Paret River. In July 45 the Division trained; in August it was transported by air to Honshu, Japan, via Okinawa, for occupation duty.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Thirteen

11TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 11th Armored ("Thunderbolt") Division was activated at Camp Polk, Louisiana, 15 Aug 42. In October it trained under the III Corps and participated in the Louisiana maneuvers Jun-Sep 43. The training period continued at Camp Barkeley, Texas, under the VIII Corps, Third Army. After maneuvers in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area Oct 43 to Feb 44, the Division was stationed at Camp Cooke, California under the command of the III Corps. It left New York for overseas duty 29 Sep 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Aug 1942
Inactivation - 31 Aug 1945, in Austria.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:
Maj Gen Edward H Brooke - Aug 42 to Mar 44
Brig Gen Charles S Kilburn - Mar 44 to Mar 45
Maj Gen Holmes E Dager - Mar 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Arriving in England 12 Nov 44, the 11th prepared for combat with two months training on the Salisbury Plain. The Division landed in Normandy 16 Dec 44, assigned to contain the enemy in the Lorient pocket, but the Von Rundstedt Offensive resulted in a forced march to the Meuse and the defense of a 30-mile sector from Givet to Sedan, 23 Dec. Launching an attack from Neufchateau, Belgium 30 Dec, the 11th defended the highway to Bastogne against fierce resistance. The Division acted as spearhead of a wedge into the enemy line, and its junction with the First Army at Houffalize 16 Jan 45 created a huge trap. After the liquidation of the Bulge, the Siegfried Line was pierced, Lutzkampen falling 7 Feb 45, Grosskampenberg on the 17th, and the key point, Roscheid, 20 Feb. After a brief rest, the Division crossed the Prum and Kyll rivers, taking Gerolstein and Nieder Bettingen against violent opposition. Andernach and Brohl fell 9 Mar 45 in the sweep to the Rhine. In the swing southward to clear the Saar-Moselle-Rhine pocket, the Moselle River was crossed at Bullay and the Worms airport captured 21 Mar. After rest and maintenance, the Division drove across the Rhine at Oppenheim, took Hanau and Fulda, and headed for the Thuringian Forest, reaching Oberhof 3 Apr. The offensive raced through Bavaria, Coburg falling on the 10th, Bayreuth on the 14th. In the final drive, the Division crossed the Regen River 24 Apr, overran Grafenau and Freyung, and plunged toward the Danube, seizing Rohrbach, Neufelden and Zwettl. The enemy put up his last fanatical resistance along the approaches to Linz, Austria, but the 11th entered that city 5 May. Pushing onward, elements contacted Soviet forces 8 May, the first unit of the Third Army to meet the Russian armies. The war in Europe officially ended 9 May, and the Division was placed on occupational duty until inactivation.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

12TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 12th Armored Division ("Hellcats") was activated at Camp Campbell, Ky., 15 Sep 42. It participated in maneuvers in Tennessee under the Second Army in Sep 43, then transferred to Camp Barkeley, Texas, Nov 43 as a unit of the XVIII Corps of the Third Army and later of the XXIII Corps. The 12th sailed for England 20 Sep 44 from the New York port of embarkation.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Sep 1942
Inactivation - 3 Dec 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:
Maj Gen Carlos E Brewer - Sep 42 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Douglass T Greene - Aug 44 to Sep 44
Brig Gen Willard A Holbrook, Jr. - Jul 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 12th Armored Division landed at Liverpool, England 2 Oct 44. It arrived at Le Havre, France, 11 Nov 44. Advance elements met the enemy near Weisslingen 5 Dec, and the entire Division moved against the Maginot Line fortifications two days later. In its advance, Rohrbach and the Bettviller area were liberated by 12 Dec, and Utweiler, Germany was seized 21 Dec. After a short period of rehabilitation and maintenance, the 12th rolled against the Rhine riverhead at Herlisheim. German defenders repulsed Division attacks in the most violent fighting in the history of the 12th, 9 to 10 Jan 45. However, enemy counterattacks failed also. Going over to the offensive, the Division attacked south from Colmar, and in a lightning drive, effected junction with French forces at Rouffach 5 Feb, sealing the Colmar Pocket and ending German resistance in the Vosges Mountains. Except for elements acting as a protective screen, the Division withdrew to the St Avold area for rest and rehabilitation. The attack resumed 18 Mar 45. In a quick drive to the Rhine, Ludwigshafen fell 21 Mar and two other important river cities, Speyer and Germersheim were secured on the 24th, clearing the Saar Palatinate. Maintaining the rapid pace, the 12th crossed the Rhine River at Worms 28 Mar, advanced toward Wurzburg against light resistance, and captured that city. After assisting in the seizure of Schweinfurt, the Division continued toward Nurnberg 13 Apr taking Neustadt, then shifted toward Munich, 17 Apr. Elements of the 12th raced from Dinkelsbuhl to the Danube, taking the bridge at Dillingen before demolition men could wreck it. This bridge provided a vital artery for Allied troops flooding into southern Germany. The Division spearheaded the Seventh Army drive, securing Landsberg 29 Apr, clearing the area between the Ammer and Wurm Seas on the 30th, and moving deeper into the "National Redoubt." Elements crossed the Inn River and the Austrian border 3 May. The 12th was relieved by the 36th Infantry Division 4 May and engaged in security duty until 22 Nov 45, when it left Marseille, France, for home.

HONORS:
Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Arms of Colmar.

13TH AIRBORNE DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 13th ("Black Cat") Division was organized in Jul 1918 at Camp Lewis, Wash. and had completed training when World War I ended. The Division was demobilized by Mar 1919, with the exception of its Regular Army units. In World War II the Division was activated as the 13th Airborne on Friday the 13th, Aug 43, at Fort Bragg, N.C., and assigned to the Second Army for training. On 17 Jan 44 the Division moved to the Airborne Center at Camp Mackall, N.C. for further training under the XIII, XVIII, and XXII Corps successively. The Division departed New York for France 26 Jan 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 13 Aug 1943
Inactivation - 25 Feb 1946, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen George W Griner - Aug 43 to Nov 43
Maj Gen Elbridge G Chapman, Jr. - Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 13th Airborne Division did not see action in either World War I or World War II. Although assigned to the First Allied Airborne Army in Europe, the Division as a whole was not committed to action in the European theatre. The Division continued its training in France and was alerted for several operations, but these did not materialize. One of its elements, the 517th Parachute Infantry Regiment, which was assigned to the Division 1 Mar 45 had previously seen combat in Italy, Southern France, and in the Ardennes. The Division returned to the United States in Aug 45 for redeployment to the Pacific but the end of the war precluded its use in combat in that theatre.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

13TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 13th Armored Division was activated at Camp Beale, California, 15 Oct 42, trained under the Army Ground Forces and the II Armored Corps. After participating in maneuvers with the IV Corps in Oregon, Sep to Nov 43, the Division returned to Camp Beale and was placed under the Fourth Army, XVIII Corps. It was transferred to Camp Bowie, Texas, 18 Dec 43 and left New York 18 Jan 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Oct 1942
Inactivation - 15 Nov 1945 at Camp Cooke, California.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen John B Wogan - Oct 42 to Apr 45
Maj Gen John Millikin - Apr 45 to Sep 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 13th Armored landed at Le Havre, France 29 Jan 45. After performing occupation duties, the Division moved to Homberg near Kassel to prepare for combat under the Third Army, 5 Apr. At Altenkirchen, it was attached to the XVIII Corps and prepared for the Rose Pocket operation. The attack jumped off at Honnef, 10 Apr. After crossing the Sieg River at Siegburg, the 13th pushed north to Bergisch Gladbach, then toward Duisburg and Mettmann by 18 Apr. Shifting south to Eschenau, the Division prepared for Bavarian operations. Starting from Parsberg, 26 Apr, the 13th crossed the Regen River, then the Danube at Matting and secured the area near Dunzling. On the 28th, elements closed in at Plattling and crossed the Isar River. Moderate to heavy resistance was met during this drive through Southern Germany. The Division smashed into Brunau, Austria, 2 May and the command post was set up in the house where Hitler was born. A bridgehead across the Inn was established at Marktl, but the river was not crossed as orders came to reassemble north of Inn 3 May. Preparations were made for further advances when the war in Europe ended. The 13th remained in Germany until 25 Jun and left Le Havre, France for home 14 Jul 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

14TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 14th Armored Division was activated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, 15 Nov 42 and assigned to the Armored Force. From Nov 43 to Jan 44, the Division took part in the Tennessee maneuvers under the Second Army and then moved to Camp Campbell, Ky., for further training. The Division trained under the X, XX, and XXII Corps successively. It left the New York port of embarkation, 14 Oct 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Nov 1942.
Inactivation - 23 Sep 1945, at Camp Myles Standish, Mass.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Vernon E Prichard - Nov 42 to Jul 44
Maj Gen Albert C Smith - Jul 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 14th Armored Division landed at Marseille, France 29 Oct 44. Within 2 weeks (14 Nov 44) some of its elements were in combat, maintaining defensive positions along the Franco-Italian frontier. The Division moved north to Rambervillers (20 Nov) to take part in the VI Corps drive through the Vosges Mts. Hard fighting at Gertwiller, Benfeld, and Barr cracked Nazi defenses, and the Division was on the Alsatian Plain early in December. Attacking across the Lauter River 12 Dec, it took Haguenau, moved across the Moder River and entered the Haguenau woods. On Christmas Day the 14th was assigned defensive positions running south of Bitche near Neunhoffen. It thwarted the heavy Germany attack in the Bitche salient launched New Year's Eve. Although forced to withdraw, the Division remained intact. With the failure of his Bitche attack, the enemy attempted to break through to Strasbourg by attacks at Hatten and Rittershoffen, but again the drive was halted by the 14th Armored in a furious defensive engagement in Jan 45. After rest, rehabilitation, and defensive missions during February and early March, the Division returned to the offensive 15 Mar 45, drove across the Moder River, cracked through the Siegfried Line, and by the end of the month, had captured Germersheim on the Rhine. On Easter Sunday, 1 Apr 45, the 14th moved across the Rhine near Worms and continued pursuit of the retreating enemy through Lohr, Gemunden, Neustadt, and Hammelburg. In its final thrust, the Division raced to the Danube, crossed at Ingolstadt, and pushed on across the Isar River to Moosburg, where over 110,000 Allied prisoners were liberated. The Division fired its last rounds 2 May 45 and was processing prisoners of war as the war in Europe ended. The Division left Marseille for the United States 7 Sep 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Two

16TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 16th Armored Division was activated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, 15 Jul 43, where its entire training in this country took place. It was assigned first to the Armored Command and then successively to the X, XVI, and XXXVI Corps of the Second Army. It was assigned to the Fourth Army, 19 Sep 44, and left for overseas from New York 5 Feb 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1943
Inactivation - 15 Oct 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Central Europe

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Douglass T Greene - Jul 43 to Aug 44
Brig Gen John L Pierce - Sep 41 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 16th Armored Division arrived in France 11 Feb 45 and was attached to the Third Army. It was given a security and training mission at Nurnberg, Germany, beginning 28 Apr. One of its component units, the 23d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mechanized), was relieved of security duty and attached to the 86th Division. While under the control of that organization, it crossed the Isar River at Granek, 30 Apr, advanced to Indorf, seizing several small villages, and was driving toward Wasserburg against slight resistance when ordered to return to Nurnberg. When the 23d Cavalry Squadron arrived at Nurnberg 4 May, it reverted to the control of the 16th Armored. The Division proceeded to Waidhaus, Germany 5 May and launched an attack on Pilsen, Czechoslovakia on the next day, winning that city against scattered and sporadic resistance. The 7th and 8th of May were spent in mopping up activities and patrolling. The capture of the famous beer and munitions city marked the deepest point of American penetration into Czechoslovakia. The Division remained in Pilsen until 17 Sep, and left France for home 6 Oct 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 17th Airborne Division was activated at Camp Mackall, North Carolina, 15 Apr 43, and was assigned to the Airborne Command for training. Under the Second Army, it participated in the Tennessee maneuvers, Feb to Mar 44. The Division continued its training under the XXII Corps at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, Mar 44. It left Boston, 17 Aug 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Apr 1943
Inactivation - 16 Sep 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen William M Miley - Apr 43 to inactivation.

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 17th Airborne Division was stationed in the United Kingdom from 25 Aug to 23 Dec 44. From 23 to 25 Dec, elements of the Division were flown to the Reims area in France in spectacular night flights. These elements closed in at Mourmelon. After taking over the defense of the Meuse River sector from Givet to Verdun 25 Dec, the 17th moved to Neufchateau, Belgium, then marched through the snow to Morhet, relieving the 28th Infantry Division 3 Jan 45. The division entered the Ardennes campaign 4 to 9 Jan at the Battle of Dead Man's Ridge. It captured several small Belgian towns and entered Flamierge 7 Jan, but enemy counterattacks necessitated a withdrawal. However, constant pressure and aggressive patrolling caused the enemy to retreat to the Ourthe River. On 18 Jan, the Division relieved the 11th Armored Division at Houffalize, pushed enemy remnants from the Bulge, and seized Wattermal and Espeler 26 Jan. Coming under the III Corps, the 17th turned toward Luxembourg, taking Eschweiler and Clervaux and clearing the enemy from the west bank of the Our River. Aggressive patrols crossed the river to probe the Siegfried Line defenses and established a limited bridgehead near Dasburg before being relieved by the 6th Armored Division 10 Feb. A period of reequipment and preparation began. Taking off from marshalling areas in France, the 17th dropped into Westphalia in the vicinity of Wesel, 24 Mar. Operation Varsity was the first airborne invasion over the Rhine into Germany itself. On the 25th, the Division had secured bridges over the Issel River and had entrenched itself firmly along the Issel Canal. Moving eastward, it captured Haltern 29 Mar and Munster 2 Apr. The 17th entered the battle of the Ruhr Pocket, relieving the 79th Infantry Division. It crossed the Rhine-Herne Canal 6 Apr and set up a secure bridgehead for the attack on Essen. The "Pittsburgh of the Ruhr" fell 10 Apr, and the industrial cities of Mulheim and Duisburg were cleared in the continuing attack. Military government duties began 12 Apr and active contact with the enemy ceased 18 Apr. The Division came under the XXII Corps 24 Apr. It continued its occupation duties until 15 Jun 45 when it returned to France for redeployment.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Three
Distinguished Unit Citations - Four

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Fourragere.

20TH ARMORED DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 20th Armored Division was activated 15 Mar 43, at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, where it spent its entire training period in this country. It was successively under the control of the IV Armored Corps, Armored Command, XX Corps, and Second Army. Functioning as a training unit, the Division sent armored replacements overseas. In Dec 44, it simulated an island attack in highly realistic maneuvers. It left for overseas from Boston, 6 Feb 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Mar 1943
Inactivation - 2 Apr 1946 at Camp Hood, Texas.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Stephen G Henry	-	Feb 43 to Oct 43
Maj Gen Roderick R Allen	-	Oct 43 to Sep 44
Maj Gen Orlando Ward	-	Sep 44 to Aug 45
Maj Gen John W Leonard	-	Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 20th Armored Division arrived at Le Havre, France 16 Feb 45. After training at Buchy, it moved through, Belgium to Langendernbach, Germany 10 Apr. At Marktbreit, the Division was attached to the III Corps, 20 Apr. Three days later, it was detached and reassigned to the XV Corps, Seventh Army, at Wurzburg, Germany. Elements of the Division first saw action as Task Force Campbell when a false surrender by the enemy resulted in fighting in the town of Dorf 25 Apr. The Division assembled near Deiningen and reconnoitered for routes to the Danube. The Danube was crossed 28 Apr, the 20th meeting sporadic resistance. Elements seized the bridge over the Paar River at Schrobenhausen and secured crossings over the Ilm River. The 20th attacked Munich 29 Apr, smashing the fanatical opposition of the SS barracks and Anti-Tank School, and capturing the city the next day. The Division crossed the Inn River at Wasserburg 3 May, entered Traunstein 4 May, and was moving toward Salzburg when it received word that hostilities would cease in Europe. After occupation duties in Germany, the Division left 25 Jul for home.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - Five

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 24th Infantry ("Victory") Division was originally activated as the Hawaiian Division 25 Feb 1921. Its mission was to garrison and protect the Hawaiian Islands. The Division was redesignated the 24th Infantry Division 26 Aug 41, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

DATE OF: Activation - 25 Feb 1921; at present on occupation duty in Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea, Southern Philippines, Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Durward S Wilson	-	Oct 41 to Jul 42
Maj Gen Frederick A Irving	-	Aug 42 to Oct 44
Maj Gen Roscoe B Woodruff	-	Nov 44 to Nov 45
Brig Gen Kenneth F Cramer	-	Nov 45 to Dec 45
Maj Gen James A Lester	-	Dec 45 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 24th Infantry Division was among the first to see combat in World War II and among the last to stop fighting. The Division was on Oahu, with Hq at Schofield Barracks, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor 7 Dec 41, and suffered minor casualties. Charged with the defense of northern Oahu, it built an elaborate system of coastal defenses. In May 43 it was alerted for movement to Australia and by Sep 43 had completed the move to Camp Caves, near Rockhampton, on the eastern coast of Australia. After a period of intensive training, the Division moved to Goodenough Island (31 Jan 44) to stage for the Hollandia-Tanahmerah campaign. The 24th landed on Dutch New Guinea 22 Apr 44 and smashed its way to and seized the important Hollandia Airdrome despite torrential rains and marshy terrain. Shortly after the Hollandia landing, the 34th Inf Regt moved to Biak 18 Jun to reinforce the 41st Inf Div, and captured Sorido and Borokoe airdromes before returning to the Division on Hollandia in July. After occupation duty in the Hollandia area, the 24th Division landed on Red Beach on Leyte, 20 Oct 44, as part of the X Corps, Sixth Army, and driving up Leyte Valley advanced to Jaro and took Breakneck Ridge, 12 Nov 44, in heavy fighting. While mopping up continued on Leyte, the 19th RCT moved to Mindoro Island as part of the Western Visayan Task Force, landing in the San Jose area 15 Dec 44. Airfields and a PT base were secured for operations on Luzon. Divisional elements effected a landing on Marinduque Island. Other elements supported the 11th Airborne Division drive from Nasugbu to Manila. The 34th RCT, landing at San Antonio, Luzon, 29 Jan 45, ran into a furious battle on Zig Zag Pass and suffered heavy casualties. On 16 Feb 45 the 3d Bn of the 34th Inf took part in the amphibious landing on Corregidor and fought Japanese under a hot sun on the well-defended Rock. After numerous mopping up actions in March, the Division landed on Mindanao 17 Apr 45, cut across the island to Digos 27 Apr, stormed into Davao 3 May, and cleared Libby airdrome 13 May. Although the campaign closed officially 30 June, the Division continued to mop up Japanese resistance during Jul and Aug 45. Patrolling continued after the official surrender of Japan. On 15 Oct 45, the Division left Mindanao for Japan.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	Three
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Eight

25th Infantry Division: Upon activation, the 25th Inf Div had assigned to it the 298th Inf Regiment; this regiment was relieved on 3 Aug 42 and replaced by the 161st Inf Regt, which was stopped at Oahu while en route to the Philippines.

25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: When the Hawaiian Division was reorganized, the two regiments, the 27th Infantry and the 35th Infantry, were assigned to form the 25th Infantry ("Tropic Lightning" or "Pineapple") Division 1 Oct 41. Before 7 Dec 41, the Division guarded vital installations on southern Oahu.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Oct 1941; at present on occupation duty in Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Guadalcanal, Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Maxwell Murray	- Oct 41 to May 42
Maj Gen J Lawton Collins	- May 42 to Jan 44
Maj Gen Charles L Mullins, Jr	- Jan 44 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After the Japanese machine-gunned Schofield Barracks 7 Dec 41, the 25th Infantry Division moved to beach positions for the defense of Honolulu and Ewa Plains. Following intensive training, the 25th began moving to Guadalcanal 25 Nov 42 to relieve Marines near Henderson Field. First elements landed near the Tenaru River 17 Dec 42 and entered combat 10 Jan 43, participating in the seizure of Kokumbona and the reduction of the Mount Austen pocket in some of the bitterest fighting of the Pacific campaign. The threat of large enemy attacks caused a temporary withdrawal, but Division elements under XIV Copps control relieved the 147th Infantry and took over the advance on Cape Esperance. The junction of these elements with Americal Division forces near the cape 5 Feb 43 ended organized enemy resistance. A period of garrison duty followed, ending 21 Jul. On that date, advance elements debarked on Munda, New Georgia. The 35th Inf, under the Northern Landing Force, took part in the capture of Vella La Vella 15 Aug to 15 Sep 43. Meanwhile, other elements landed on New Georgia, took Zieta, marched through jungle mud for 19 days, and captured Bairoko Harbor, winning the island. Elements cleared Arundel Island 24 Sep 43 and Kolombangara Island with its important Vila Airport 6 Oct. Organized resistance on New Georgia ended 25 Aug, and the Division moved to New Zealand for rest and training, last elements arriving 5 Dec. The 25th was transferred to New Caledonia 3 Feb-14 Mar 44 for continued training. The Division landed in the San Fabian area of Luzon 11 Jan 45 to enter the struggle for the liberation of the Philippines. It drove across the Luzon Central Plain, meeting the enemy at Binalonan 17 Jan. Moving through the rice paddies, the 25th occupied Umingan, Lupao, and San Jose and destroyed a great part of the Japanese armor on Luzon. On 21 Feb, the Division began operations in the Caraballo Mountains. It fought its way along Highway #5, taking Digdig, Putlan, and Kapintalan against fierce enemy counter-attacks and took Balete Pass 13 May, and opened the gateway to the Cagayan Valley, 27 May with the capture of Santa Fe. Until 30 Jun, when the Division was relieved, it carried out mopping-up activities. On 1 Jul, the Division moved to Tarlac for training, leaving for Japan 20 Sep. It is still on occupation duty in that country.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	- Five
Distinguished Unit Citations	- Six

26TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 26th ("Yankee") Division was organized and inducted into Federal service in Jul 1917. It was never concentrated as a Division until after its arrival in France, Jan 1918; it saw action in the Champagne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne operations and occupied sectors in Lorraine. The Division was demobilized during April and May 1919 at Camp Devens, Mass. The Division was again inducted into Federal service 16 Jan 41 at Boston, Mass. with troops from Massachusetts and assigned to Camp Edwards, Mass., for training. The Division moved to Ft Jackson, S.C. in Jan 43, to Camp Gordon, Ga. in Mar 43, to Camp Campbell, Ky. Sep 43 and Ft Jackson, S.C. in Mar 44. The Division took part in the Carolina maneuvers Nov 41 and Tennessee maneuvers Feb-Mar 44. It left New York for overseas, 27 Aug 44.

DATE OF: Induction - 16 Jan 1941
Return to National Guard Status - 22 Dec 1945, at Camp Myles Standish, Mass.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Roger W Eckfeldt	- Jan 41 to Aug 43
Maj Gen Willard S Paul	- Aug 43 to Jun 45
Brig Gen Harlan N Hartness	- Jun 45 to Jul 45
Maj Gen Stanley E Reinhart	- Jul to Nov 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 26th Infantry Division landed in France at Cherbourg and Utah Beach 7 Sep 44, but did not enter combat as a Division until a month later, 7 Oct. Elements were on patrol duty along the coast from Carteret to Siouville, 13-30 Sep and the 328th Infantry saw action with the 80th Division to which it was attached 5-15 Oct. On 7 Oct the 26th relieved the 4th Armd Division in the Salonnes-Moncourt-Canal du Rhine au Marne sector, and maintained defensive positions; a limited objective attack was launched 22 Oct in the Moncourt woods. On 8 Nov the Division went on the offensive, took Dieuze 20 Nov, advanced across the Saar River to Saar Union, and captured it 2 Dec after house-to-house fighting. Reaching Maginot fortifications 5 Dec, it regrouped, attacked, and took Aachen, 6-9 Dec. Rest at Metz was interrupted by the Von Rundstedt offensive. The Division moved north to Luxembourg, 19-21 Dec to take part in the battle of the Ardennes breakthrough. It attacked at Rambrouch and Grosbous 22 Dec, beat off strong German counterattacks, captured Arsdorf on Christmas Day after heavy fighting, attacked towards the Wiltz River, but was forced to withdraw in the face of determined enemy resistance, regrouped 5-8 Jan 45, attacked again, reached the Wiltz River, and finally crossed it 20 Jan. The Division continued its advance, took Grumelscheid 21 Jan, and crossed the Clerf River 24 Jan. The 26th then shifted to the east bank of the Saar, and maintained defensive positions in the Saarlautern area, 29 Jan - 6 Mar 45. The Division's drive to the Rhine jumped off 13 Mar 45 and carried the Division through Merzig, 17 Mar, to the Rhine 21 Mar, and across the Rhine at Oppenheim, 25-26 Mar. It took part in the house-to-house reduction of Hanau, 28 Mar, broke out of the Main River bridgehead, drove through Fulda, 1 Apr, and helped reduce Meiningen 5 Apr. Moving southeast into Austria, the Division assisted in the capture of Linz, 4 May. It had changed the direction of its advance, and was moving northeast into Czechoslovakia, across the Vlatava River, when the cease-fire order was received.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	- One
Distinguished Unit Citations	- One

FOREIGN AWARDS: Two; Belgian Croix de Guerre and French Fourragere.

27TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The New York National Guard, including the 6th Division which was redesignated the 27th ("New York") Division, was inducted into the Federal Service in July 1918. It took part in the Ypres-Lys and Somme Operations and occupied sectors in Flanders. It reverted to the National Guard after demobilization at Camp Upton Apr 1919. The 27th was inducted 15 Oct 40 at New York City with troops from New York state. After training at Fort McClellan, Alabama, it took part in the Tennessee maneuvers May-Jun 41 and those in Arkansas, Aug-Oct 41. Shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack, it was shifted to Riverside and Fort Ord, Calif. The Division left the San Francisco port of embarkation, beginning 10 Mar 42.

DATE OF: Induction - 15 Oct 1940
Return to National Guard status - 31 Dec 1945 at Ft Lewis, Wash.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Western Pacific and Ryukyus.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen William N Haskell	- Oct 40 to Oct 41
Brig Gen Ralph M Pennell	- Nov 41 to Oct 42
Maj Gen Ralph C Smith	- Nov 42 to May 44
Maj Gen George W Griner, Jr.	- Jun 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 27th Infantry Division arrived in Hawaii 21 May 42 to defend the outer islands from amphibious attack. Elements of the Division first saw action in the attack and capture of Makin Atoll in the Gilbert Islands, 21 to 24 Nov 43. One battalion of the 106th Regiment participated in the attack on Eniwetok Atoll 19-26 Feb 44, returning to Oahu in March. During this mission, one battalion landed unopposed on Majuro Island 1 Feb and completed its seizure 3 Feb. The Division began preparations for the Marianas operations 15 Mar. On D Day plus 1, 16 Jun 44, elements landed at night on Saipan to support the Second and Fourth Marines. A bridgehead was established and Aslito Airfield captured 18 Jun. Fighting continued throughout June. During a pitched battle 7 Jul, Japanese overran elements of the Division in a banzai attack, but organized resistance was crushed the next day. During the months of July and August, the 27th cleaned out isolated pockets in the mountains and cliffs of Saipan. Beginning in the middle of August, the Division moved to the New Hebrides for rest and rehabilitation. On 25 Mar 45, the 27th sailed from Espiritu Santo, arriving at Okinawa 9 Apr 45. The Division participated in the XXIV Corps general attack 19 Apr 45, securing a dominating ridge line south of Machinato and Kakazu. Machinato Airfield was captured 28 Apr after a severe struggle. On 1 May, the Division was relieved by the 1st Marine Division and attached to the Island Command for garrison duty. Tori Shima was seized 12 May without opposition. The 27th attacked from the south end of Ishikawa Isthmus to sweep the northern sector of Okinawa. The enemy fought bitterly on Onnatake hill from 23 May until 2 Jun, before losing the strong point. After a mopping-up period, the Division left Okinawa 7 Sep 45, moved to Japan and occupied Niigata and Fukushima Prefectures until 15 Dec, and then returned home for reversion to National Guard status.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Three
Distinguished Unit Citations - Two

28TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: Elements of the 28th ("Keystone" or "Bloody Bucket") Division trace their ancestry to the Civil and Revolutionary Wars. The National Guard of Pennsylvania, including the 7th Division, which was redesignated the 28th Division, was inducted into the Federal service July and Aug 1918. It participated in the Champagne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne Operations and occupied sectors in Champagne and Lorraine. It was demobilized during May 1919. The 28th was inducted 17 Feb 41 at Philadelphia, Pa., with troops from Pennsylvania. It trained at Indiantown Gap, participated in maneuvers at A.P. Hill, Va., Aug-Sep 41, in the Carolina maneuvers Sep-Dec 41, the Louisiana maneuvers, Sep-Nov 42, received special amphibious training in Florida Jan-Jun 43, and then moved to Camp Pickett, Va. The Division left for England from the Boston port of embarkation 8 Oct 43.

DATE OF: Induction - 17 Feb 1941
Return to National Guard status - 13 Dec 1945 at Camp Shelby, Miss.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Edward Martin	- Feb 41 to Dec 41
Maj Gen J Garesche Ord	- Jan 42 to May 42
Maj Gen Omar N Bradley	- Jun 42 to Jan 43
Maj Gen Lloyd Brown	- Jan 43 to Jul 44
Brig Gen James E Wharton	- Aug 12, 1944
Maj Gen Norman D Cota	- Aug 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 28th Infantry Division after training in England, landed in Normandy, France 22 Jul 44 and entered the hedge row struggle north and west of St Lo. Inching their way forward against desperate opposition, the men of the 28th took Percy 1 Aug and Gathemo, 10 Aug. On the 12th, Brig Gen Wharton was killed a few hours after assuming command. The Division began to roll north and east 20 Aug, meeting light resistance except at Le Neubourg 24 Aug and Elbeuf on the 25th. After parading through Paris 29 Aug, it continued its sustained drive through France and Luxembourg to the German border, assembling near Binsfeld, 11 Sep. It began hammering at the Siegfried Line 12 Sep, destroying pillboxes and other fortifications, moved north to Elsenborn 1 Oct, then returned on the 6th for patrols and rotation of troops. The 28th smashed into the Hurtgen Forest 2 Nov 44 and in the savage seesaw battle which followed, Vossenack and Schmidt changed hands several times. On 19 Nov, the Division moved south to hold a 25-mile sector along the Our River in Luxembourg. The Von Rundstedt Offensive broke loose 16 Dec along the entire Division front. The 28th fought in place using all available personnel and threw off the enemy timetable before withdrawing to Neufchateau 22 Dec for reorganization. The Division moved to a defensive position along the Meuse River from Givet to Verdun 2 Jan 45, then to a patrol of the Vosges Mountains 17 Feb. From 1 to 5 Feb, it participated in the reduction of the Colmar Pocket, headed for the Rhine and, crossed the Rhine-Rhone canal 6 Feb. After an attack toward the Ahr River 6 Mar, the 28th engaged in training, rehabilitation, and holding defensive positions. Beginning 7 Apr it performed occupation duties at Julich and Kaiserlautern until it left France 26 Jul 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinghished Unit Citations - None

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre

29TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 29th ("Blue and Gray") Division was formed in July 1917 at Camp McClellan, Ala. of National Guard units from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Some of the units had a history of service with the Confederacy and some with the Union in the Civil War. Arriving in France July 1918, the Division occupied the Center Alsace Sector and later took part in the Meuse-Argonne Operation. It was demobilized in May 1919 in the U.S. The Division was again inducted into Federal service in Feb 41 at Ft Meade, Md., with troops from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, moving to A.P. Hill Military Reservation, Va. in May 42 and Camp Blanding, Fla., in Aug 42. The Division took part in the Carolina maneuvers of Sep-Dec 41 and Jul-Aug 42 before leaving New York for England, 5 Oct 42.

DATE OF: Induction - 3 Feb 1941
Return to National Guard status - 17 Jan 1946, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Milton A Reckord - Feb 41 to Jan 42
Maj Gen Leonard T Gerow - Feb 42 to Jul 43
Maj Gen Charles H Gerhardt - Jul 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 29th Infantry Division trained in Scotland and England for the cross-channel invasion, Oct 42-Jun 44. Teamed with the 1st Division, a regiment of the 29th (116th Inf) was in the first assault wave to hit the beaches at Normandy on D-Day, 6 Jun 44. Landing on Omaha Beach on the same day in the face of intense enemy fire, the Division soon secured the bluff tops and occupied Isigny 9 June. The Division cut across the Elle River and advanced slowly towards St Lo, fighting bitterly in the Normandy hedge rows. After taking St Lo 18 Jul 44, the Division joined in the battle for Vire, capturing that strongly-held city 7 Aug. Turning west, the 29th took part in the assault on Brest, 25 Aug-18 Sep 44. After a short rest, the Division moved to defensive positions along the Teveren-Geilenkirchen line in Germany and maintained those positions through Oct. (In mid-Oct the 116th Infantry took part in the fighting at the Aachen Gap.) On 16 Nov the Division began its drive to the Roer, blasting its way through Siersdorf, Setterich, Durboslar, and Bettendorf, and reaching the Roer by the end of the month. Heavy fighting reduced Julich Sportplatz and the Hasenfeld Gut 8 Dec. From 8 Dec 44 to 23 Feb 45, the Division held defensive positions along the Roer and prepared for the offensive. The attack jumped off across the Roer 23 Feb and carried the Division through Julich, Broich, Immerath, and Titz, to Munchen-Gladbach 1 Mar 45. The Division was out of combat in March. In early April the 116th Infantry helped mop up in the Ruhr area. On 19 Apr 45 the Division pushed to the Elbe and held defensive positions until 4 May. Meanwhile, the 175th Infantry cleared the Klotze Forest. After V-E, the Division was on military government duty in the Bremen enclave.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Four

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre.

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 30th Infantry ("Old Hickory") Division was organized and drafted into the Federal service in Aug 1917 at Camp Sevier, North Carolina. It took part in the Ypres-Lys and Somme Offensive Operations and was demobilized during April and May 1918. The 30th was inducted into the Federal service 16 Sep 40 with troops from N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. After training at Fort Jackson, S.C., it participated in the Tennessee maneuvers in Jun 41 and in the Carolina maneuvers Oct - Nov 41. In Oct 42 it moved to Camp Blanding, Fla. and in May 43 to Camp Forrest, Tennessee. It took part in the Tennessee maneuvers in Sep 43 and moved to Camp Atterbury, Indiana in Nov 43. The 30th left the Boston port of embarkation 11 Feb 44.

DATE OF: Induction - 16 Sep 1940.
Return to National Guard status - 25 Nov 1945 at Fort Jackson, S.C.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Henry D Russell	- Dec 40 to Apr 42
Maj Gen William H Simpson	- May 42 to Jul 42
Maj Gen Leland S Hobbs	- Sep 42 to Sep 45
Maj Gen Albert C Cowper	- Sep 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 30th Infantry Division arrived in England 22 Feb 44 and trained until June. It landed at Omaha Beach, Normandy, 15 Jun 44, secured the Vire-et-Taute Canal, crossed the Vire River 7 Jul, and, beginning 25 Jul spearheaded the St Lo Breakthrough. The day after the Division relieved the 1st Infantry Division near Mortain on 6 Aug, the German drive to Avranches began. Fighting in place with all available personnel, the 30th frustrated enemy plans and broke the enemy spearhead in a week of violent struggle, 7 to 12 Aug. The Division drove east through Belgium, crossing the Meuse River at Vise and Liege 10 Sep. Elements entered Holland on the 12th, and Maastricht fell the next day. Taking up positions along the Wurm River, the 30th launched its attack on the Siegfried Line 2 Oct 44 and succeeded in contacting the 1st Division 16 Oct and encircling Aachen. After a rest period, the Division eliminated an enemy salient northeast of Aachen, 16 Nov, pushed to the Inde River at Altdorf, 28 Nov, then moved to rest areas. On 17 Dec the Division rushed south to the Malmedy-Stavelot area to help block the powerful enemy drive in the Battle of the Ardennes. It launched a counteroffensive 13 Jan 45 and reached a point 2 miles south of St Vith 26 Jan before leaving the Battle of the Bulge and moving to an assembly area near Lierneux 27 Jan and to another near Aachen to prepare for the Roer offensive. The Roer River was crossed 23 Feb 45 near Julich. The 30th moved back for training and rehabilitation 6 Mar and 24 Mar made its assault crossing of the Rhine. It pursued the enemy across Germany, mopping up enemy pockets of resistance, took Hamelin 7 Apr, Braunschweig on the 12th, and helped reduce Magdeburg on the 17th. The Russians were contacted at Grunewald on the Elbe River. After a short occupation period, the 30th began moving for home, arriving 19 Aug 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Six
Distinguished Unit Citations - Eight

FOREIGN AWARDS: Two; both the Belgian Fourragere

31ST INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 31st Infantry ("Dixie") Division was organized and inducted into Federal service in Aug 1917 at Camp Wheeler, Ga. and went overseas Sep-Nov 1918, but never saw action as a Division, its personnel serving as replacements for other organizations. The Division was demobilized in Jan 1919. It was reorganized in 1923 and included units which traced their history back to 1798 and to the War of 1812. The 31st was inducted into Federal service 25 Nov 40 at Birmingham, Alabama with troops from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. After training at Camp Blanding, Fla. it took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Oct 41 and those in Carolina Oct-Dec 41. The Division was subsequently stationed at Camp Bowie, Texas, moved to Camp Shelby, Miss. Sep 42. It took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Jul-Sep 42 and Jun-Aug 43. In Aug 43 the Division moved to Camp Pickett, Va. where it trained until it left the Hampton Roads port of embarkation 12 Mar 44.

DATE OF: Induction - 25 Nov 1940
Return to National Guard status - 21 Dec 1945, at Camp Stoneman, Calif.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea and Southern Philippines.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen John C Persons - Nov 40 to Sep 44
Maj Gen Clarence A Martin - Sep 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 31st Infantry Division arrived in Oro Bay, New Guinea, 24 Apr 44 and engaged in amphibious training prior to entering combat. Alerted 25 Jun 44 for movement to Aitape, the 124th RCT left Oro Bay and landed at Aitape, New Guinea, 3-6 Jul 44. The combat team moved up to advanced positions and took part in the general offensive launched 13 Jul, running into bloody fighting along the Drinumor River. Meanwhile, the remainder of the Division relieved the 6th Infantry Division in the Sarmi-Wakde Island area, 18 Jul 44, built bridges, roads, and docks, patrolled the area, and engaged small units of the enemy, trying not to provoke a large scale counterattack by the enemy. Over 1000 Japanese were destroyed in these actions. In mid-August the Division began to stage for the Morotai operation, leaving Aitape and Maffin Bay 11 Sep 44. The Division made an assault landing on Morotai 15 Sep 44, meeting only light opposition. During the occupation of Morotai, elements of the Division seized Mapia 15-17 Sep, and waded ashore on the Asia islands, 19-20 Sep only to find the Japanese had already evacuated. Other elements reverted to Sansapor, where they maintained and operated the base. On 22 Apr 45, the Division landed on Mindanao to take part in the liberation of the Philippines. Moving up the Sayre Highway and driving down the Kibawe-Talomo trail, fighting in knee-deep mud and through torrential rains, the 31st forced the enemy to withdraw into the interior and blocked off other Japanese in the Davao area. With the end of hostilities 15 Aug 45, the 31st accomplished the surrender of all Japanese forces remaining in Mindanao.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

32D INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: One company of the 32d Infantry ("Red Arrow") Division traces its ancestry to 1830. Elements of the Division participated in the Black Hawk, Civil, and Spanish-American Wars. The Division was formed and inducted into the Federal service in Jul and Aug 1917. It took part in the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne Operations and occupied sectors in Alsace and Champagne before being demobilized in May 1919. It was inducted into the Federal service at Lansing, Michigan with troops from Michigan and Wisconsin 15 Oct 40. After training at Camp Beauregard Oct 40 - Feb 41 and Camp Livingston Feb 41, it took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Sep 41. It was triangularized, returned to Camp Livingston, moved to Ft Devens, Mass., Mar 42, and left San Francisco port of embarkation 22 Apr 42.

DATE OF: Induction - 15 Oct 1940
Return to National Guard status - 28 Feb 1946 at Fukuoka, Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea, Southern Philippines, Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Irving J Fish - Oct 40 to Mar 42
Maj Gen Edwin F Harding - Mar 42 to Jan 43
Maj Gen William H Gill - Feb 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 32d Infantry Division arrived in Australia 14 May 42. After a training period, it moved to New Guinea by air and sea 12-23 Feb. Fighting along the Goldie River to protect the Australian left flank, the 32d drove the enemy back along the Kokoda Trail and stopped the enemy threat to Port Moresby. Elements were flown to the Buna area where they were joined 15 Nov 42 by the 2d Bn of the 126th Infantry which had trekked over the Owen Stanley Mountains. The difficult struggle for Buna-Sanananda was completed 22 Jan 43 and the 32d returned to Australia for rest and training. On 2 Jan 44, elements landed at Saidor, and helped to end enemy resistance 14 Apr 44. On 23 Apr, elements took part in the landing at Aitape, the Division arriving 3 May. After meeting slight initial resistance, the 32d had to withstand savage counterattacks in the Drinumor River area. By 31 Aug Aitape was secured and the Division rested. Elements landed on Morotai 15 Sep. The 32d CP opened at Hollandia 1 Oct to stage for the Philippines. It landed on Leyte 14 Nov and went into action along the Pinamopoan-Ormoc highway, taking Limon and smashing the Yamashita Line by bitter hand-to-hand combat. Union with elements of 1st Cavalry Division in the vicinity of Lonoy 22 Dec marked the collapse of enemy resistance in the upper Ormoc Valley. From Leyte the Division moved to Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, 27 Jan 45. It pushed up the Villa Verde Trail 30 Jan and after more than 100 days of fighting took Imugan and met the 25th Infantry Division near Santa Fe, 28 May, securing Balete Pass, the gateway to the Cagayan Valley. While elements continued mopping-up activities near Imugan, other units moved to rest and rehabilitation centers. Active elements secured the Baguio area, wiped out enemy groups in the Agno River Valley area, and opened Highway 11 as a supply route. Operations ceased on 15 Aug 45 and the Division moved to Japan for occupation duty 20 Oct. It was inactivated at Fukuoka 28 Feb 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Ten
Distinguished Unit Citations - Fourteen

33D INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 33d Infantry ("Illinois" or "Prairie") Division was organized and entered into the Federal service in Jul 1917. It participated in the Somme Offensive and Meuse-Argonne Operations, occupied sectors in Lorraine, and was demobilized in May and Jun 1919. The Division was inducted into the Federal service at Chicago, Illinois, 5 Mar 41 with troops from Illinois. After training at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, it took part in the Second Army maneuvers in Louisiana Aug to Oct 41, then returned to Camp Forrest. The 33d transferred to Camp Lewis, Washington, Sep 42, took part in the maneuvers at the Desert Training Center Apr to Jun 43, and left San Francisco for overseas duty, 7 Jul 43.

DATE OF: Induction - 5 Mar 1941
Return to National Guard status - 5 Feb 1946 in Kobe, Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea, Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Samuel T Lawton	- Mar 41 to May 42
Maj Gen Frank B Mahin	- May 42 to Jul 42
Maj Gen John Millikin	- Aug 42 to Sep 43
Maj Gen Percy W Clarkson	- Oct 43 to Nov 45
Brig Gen Winfred G Skelton	- Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 33d Infantry Division arrived in Hawaii 12 Jul 43. While guarding installations, it received training in jungle warfare. On 11 May 44, it arrived in New Guinea where it received additional training. The 123d Infantry Regiment arrived at Maffin Bay 1 Sep to provide perimeter defense by aggressive patrolling for Wakde Airdrome and the Toem-Sarmi sector. The 123d was relieved 26 Jan 45. Elements of the 33d arrived at Morotai, 18 Dec 44. Landings were made on the west coast of the island 22 Dec without opposition and defensive perimeters were established. Aggressive patrols encountered scattered resistance. The 33d landed at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon 10 Feb 45 and relieved the 43d Infantry Division in the Damortis-Rosario-Pozorrubio area 13-15 Feb. The Division drove into the Caraballo Mountains 19 Feb toward its objective, Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines and the headquarters of General Yamashita. Fighting against a fanatical enemy entrenched in the hills, the 33d took Aringay 7 Mar, Mount Calugong 8 Apr and Mount Mirador 25 Apr. Baguio and Camp John Hay fell 26 Apr under the concerted attack of the 33d and the 37th Divisions. Manuel Roxas, later president of the Philippines, was freed during the capture of Baguio. After mopping up isolated pockets of resistance, the Division broke up the last organized resistance of the enemy by capturing the San Nicholas-Tebbo-Itogon route 12 May. All elements went to rest and rehabilitation areas 30 Jun 45. The Division landed on Honshu Island, Japan 25 Sep and performed occupation duties until inactivated.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	- Three
Distinguished Unit Citations	- Six

34TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 34th Infantry ("Red Bull") Division was organized and inducted into Federal service in Aug 1917 at Camp Cody, New Mexico and, after training moved overseas, Aug-Oct 1918. The Division did not see combat, its personnel being sent as replacements and reinforcements to other organizations. It was demobilized in the U.S. in Feb 1919. The 34th was inducted 10 Feb 41 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, with troops from North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota. It received its basic training at Camp Claiborne, La., took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Sep 41 and was triangularized shortly after Pearl Harbor. The 34th left New York for Ireland in three waves between Jan and May ~~43~~ 42.

DATE OF: Induction - 10 Feb 1941
Return to National Guard status - 3 Nov 1945, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Ellard A Walsh	-	Feb 41 to Aug 41
Maj Gen Russell P Hartle	-	Aug 41 to May 42
Maj Gen Charles W Ryder	-	May 42 to Jul 44
Maj Gen Charles L Bolte	-	Jul 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After continuing its training in Ireland, the 34th Infantry Division saw its first combat in the North African invasion, 8 Nov 42, landing at Algiers and seizing the port and outlying airfields. Elements of the Division took part in numerous subsequent engagements in Tunisia during the Allied build-up, notably at Sened Station, Faid Pass, Sbeitla, and Fondouk Gap. In Apr 43 the Division assaulted Hill 609, capturing it 1 May 43, and then drove through Chouigui Pass to Tebourba and Ferryville. The Division then trained for the Salerno landing. The 151st FA Bn went in on D-Day, 9 Sep 43, at Salerno, while the rest of the Division followed 25 Sep. Contacting the enemy at the Calore River, 28 Sep 43, the 34th drove north to take Benevento, crossed the winding Volturno 3 times in October and November, assaulted Mt Patano and took one of its four peaks before being relieved 9 Dec 43. In Jan 44, the Division drove into the Gustav line, took Mt Trocchio after a bitter fight, pushed across the Rapido, attacked Monastery Hill, and fought its way into Cassino, being relieved 13 Feb 44. After rest and rehabilitation, it landed in the Anzio Beachhead 25 Mar 44, maintaining defensive positions until the offensive of 23 May, when it broke out of the beachhead, took Cisterna, and raced to Civitavecchia and Rome. After a short rest, the Division drove across the Cecina River to liberate Livorno, 19 Jul 44, and continued on to take Mt Belmonte in October. Digging in south of Bologna for the winter, the 34th jumped off 15 Apr 45 and captured Bologna 21 Apr. Pursuit of the routed enemy was halted 2 May with the German surrender in Italy.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	Eight
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Three

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre

35TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 35th ("Santa Fe") Division was originally formed in Aug 1917 at Fort Sill, Okla. from National Guard units, some of which traced their history to the Indian wars. The Division saw action in Alsace and Lorraine and participated in the Meuse-Argonne Operation before being demobilized in the U.S. in May 1919. Among its officers during World War I was a Capt. Harry S. Truman of the 129th FA Bn. The Division was inducted into the Federal service 23 Dec 40 at Lincoln, Nebraska with troops from Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. It trained at Camp Robinson, Ark., took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Oct 41 and was then assigned to guard Southern California. It was triangularized in Mar 42 and moved to San Luis Obispo, Calif., Jan 43, Camp Rucker, Alabama Mar 43, and Camp Butner, N.C. Jan 44 for additional training, participating in the Tennessee maneuvers Nov 43 to Jan 44. It left New York port of embarkation 12 May 44.

DATE OF: Induction - 23 Dec 1940
Return to National Guard status - 7 Dec 1945, at Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen R E Truman	- Dec 40 to Oct 41
Maj Gen William H Simpson	- Oct 41 to Apr 42
Maj Gen Maxwell Murray	- May 42 to Jan 43
Maj Gen Paul W Baade	- Jan 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 35th Infantry Division arrived in England 25 May 44 and received further training. It landed on Omaha Beach, Normandy, 5-7 Jul 44 and entered combat 11 Jul, fighting in the Normandy hedgerows, north of St Lo. The Division beat off 12 German counterattacks at Emelie before entering St Lo, 18 Jul. After mopping up in the St Lo area, it took part in the offensive action southwest of St Lo, pushing the Germans across the Vire 2 Aug and breaking out of the Cotentin Peninsula. While en route to an assembly area, the Division was "flagged off the road," to secure the Mortain-Avranches corridor and to rescue the 30th Division's "Lost Battalion," 7-13 Aug 44. Then racing across France through Orleans and Sens, the Division attacked across the Moselle, 13 Sep, captured Nancy, 15 Sep, secured Chambrey, 1 Oct, and drove on to the German border, taking Sarreguemines and crossing the Saar, 8 Dec. After crossing the Blies River 12 Dec, the Division moved to Metz for rest and rehabilitation, 19 Dec. The 35th moved to Arlon, Belgium, 25-26 Dec, and took part in the fighting to relieve Bastogne, throwing off the attacks of 4 German divisions, taking Villers-la-Bonne-Eau 10 Jan after a 13-day fight and Lutrebois in a 5-day engagement. On 18 Jan 45, the Division returned to Metz to resume its interrupted rest. In late Jan, the Division was defending the Foret de Domaniale area. Moving to Holland to hold a defensive line along the Roer, 6-22 Feb, the Division attacked across the Roer 23 Feb, pierced the Siegfried Line, reached the Rhine at Wesel, 10 Mar, and crossed 25-26 Mar. It smashed across the Herne Canal and reached the Ruhr River early in April, when it was ordered to move to the Elbe, 12 Apr. Making the 295-mile dash in 2 days, the 35th mopped up in the vicinity of Colbitz and Angern, until 26 Apr 45, when it moved to Hannover for occupational and mopping up duty, continuing occupation beyond V-E. The Division left Southampton, England 5 Sep, and arrived in New York City, 10 Sep 45.

44

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	- One
Distinguished Unit Citations	- Six

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The Texas National Guard, parent organization of the 36th Infantry ("Texas," "Lone Star," or "Panther") Division, defended the Alamo in the Texan war for independence, fought in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, and saw service on the Mexican border. The 36th was organized and drafted into the Federal service in Jul and Aug 1917. It saw action in the Meuse-Argonne Operation and was demobilized during May and Jun 1919. It was inducted into the Federal service 25 Nov 40 at San Antonio, Texas with troops from Texas. After training at Camp Bowie, Texas, the 36th participated in Texas maneuvers in Jun 41 and in the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Oct 41. The Division transferred to Camp Blanding, Fla., Feb 42 and participated in the Carolina maneuvers Jul-Aug 42 and in special training at Camp Edwards, Mass. Aug 42 to Apr 43. It left the New York port of embarkation for overseas 2 Apr 43.

DATE OF: Induction - 25 Nov 1940
Return to National Guard status - 15 Dec 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Claude V Birkhead	-	Nov 40 to Sep 41
Maj Gen Fred L Walker	-	Sep 41 to Jun 44
Maj Gen John E Dahlquist	-	Jul 44 to Nov 45
Brig Gen Robert I Stack	-	Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 36th Infantry Division landed in North Africa 13 Apr 43 and trained at Arzew and Rabat. It first saw action 9 Sep 43 when it landed at Paestum on the Gulf of Salerno. The waiting enemy launched counterattacks, but the 36th advanced slowly, securing the area from Agropoli to Altavilla. After a brief rest the 36th returned to combat 15 Nov. It captured Mt Maggiore, Mt Lungo, and the village of San Pietro despite strong enemy positions and severe winter weather. This grueling campaign was marked by futile attempts to establish a secure bridgehead across the Rapido River 1 Jan to 8 Feb 44. After assisting the 34th Division in the attack on Cassino and fighting defensively along the Rapido River, the 36th withdrew 12 Mar 44 for rest and rehabilitation. On 25 May, the Division landed at Anzio, drove north to capture Velletri 1 Jun, and entered Rome on the 5th. Pushing up from Rome, the 36th encountered sharp resistance at Magliano, but reached Piombino 26 Jun before moving back to Paestum for rest and rehabilitation. On 15 Aug the Division made another assault landing against light opposition in the Raphael-Frejus area of Southern France. A lightning dash opened the Rhone River Valley. Montelimar fell 28 Aug and large Nazi units were trapped. The 36th advanced to the Moselle River at Remiremont and the foothills of the Vosges. In a grinding offensive, the Division crossed the Meurthe River, breached the Ste Marie Pass and burst into the Alsatian Plains. The enemy counterattacked 13 Dec and the 36th held in the Colmar Pocket. On the 20th the Division resumed the attack, advancing northward along the Rhine River to Mannheim meeting heavy resistance at Haguenau, Oberhofen and Wissembourg. The 36th moved to the Danube 22 Apr 45 and attacked the "National Redoubt" at Kunzelsau on the 30th in its final action.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	Fourteen
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Twelve

45

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; Croix de Guerre

37TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: In July and August 1917, the 37th ("Buckeye") Division was formed and organized at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. It left for overseas in Jun 1918, and took part in the fighting in the Baccarat, Avocourt, and Pannes Sectors in Lorraine, and in the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys Operations. Returning to the U.S., it was demobilized in Jun 1919. The 37th was inducted into the Federal service 15 Oct 40 at Columbus, Ohio with troops from Ohio and assigned to Camp Shelby, Miss. In Jun 41 and Aug-Oct 41, the Division engaged in maneuvers under the V Corps at Camp Claiborne, La. In Feb 42 it moved to Indiantown Gap, Pa. and left the San Francisco port of embarkation for overseas 26 May 42.

DATE OF: Induction - 15 Oct 1940
Return to National Guard status - 18 Dec 1945, Camp Anza, Calif.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern Solomons and Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Robert S Beightler - Oct 40 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 37th Infantry Division arrived in the Fiji Islands in Jun 42 to fortify the islands against possible invasion. The Division continued its training on the islands. With the end of ground fighting on Guadalcanal, the Division moved to that island in Apr 43, continued training, and staged for the Munda campaign. Two battalions joined the Marines on New Georgia, 5 Jul 43, while the remainder of the Division landed 22 Jul and assisted the 43d Infantry Division in taking Munda airfield in heavy fighting. After mopping up on New Georgia, the Division returned to Guadalcanal 9 Sep 43 for rest and rehabilitation. The Division's next assignment was Bougainville. Relieving Marine units, 8-19 Nov 43, the 37th took over the perimeter defense of the area, constructed roads and bridges and engaged in extensive patrol activity. In Mar 44 two Japanese Divisions made eight major attacks, but Division lines held. In April patrols cleared the Laruma valley area of major enemy units. The Division remained on Bougainville and trained for the Luzon campaign. Landing with the Sixth Army on the beaches of Lingayen Gulf 9 Jan 45, the 37th raced inland against slight resistance to Clark Field and Ft Stotsenburg where fierce resistance delayed capture of those objectives until 31 Jan. The Division continued to drive to Manila against small delaying forces, and entered the city's outskirts 4 Feb. Upon crossing the Pasig River, it ran into bitter Japanese opposition, and it took heavy street fighting to clear the city by 3 Mar 45. After garrison duty in Manila 5-26 Mar, the Division shifted to the hills of Northwest Luzon, where heavy fighting culminated in the capture of Baguio, 26 Apr. Rest and rehabilitation during May were followed by action in June in the Cagayen Valley against deteriorating Japanese resistance. With the end of hostilities 15 Aug, the Division was concerned with the collection and processing of prisoners of war, leaving Nov 45 for the States and demobilization.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Seven
Distinguished Unit Citations - Nine

38TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: Elements of the 38th Infantry Division ("Cyclone" Division or "Avengers of Bataan") trace their ancestry to units commanded by Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark and which saw action as early as Tippecanoe. The Division was formed and drafted into the Federal service during Jul and Aug 1917. It was skeletonized overseas and its personnel sent to other units, the Division as a whole never seeing action. The 38th was inducted into the Federal service 17 Jan 41 at Indianapolis, Indiana with troops from Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. It trained at Camp Shelby, Miss. and participated in the Louisiana maneuvers both from Aug to Oct 41 and from Sep to Nov 42. It received amphibious training at Camp Carabello, Fla. Nov 42 to Jan 43 and further training at Camp Livingston, La. before leaving the San Francisco port of embarkation 3 Jan 44.

DATE OF: Induction - 17 Jan 1941
Return to National Guard status - 9 Nov 1945 at Camp Anza, Calif.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea, Southern Philippines, Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Robert H Tyndall	-	Jan 41 to Apr 41
Maj Gen Daniel I Sultan	-	Apr 41 to Apr 42
Maj Gen Henry L C Jones	-	Apr 42 to Feb 45
Maj Gen William C Chase	-	Feb 45 to Jul 45
Maj Gen Frederick A Irving	-	Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 38th Infantry Division arrived in Hawaii 17 Jan 44. It received further training and the duty of the defense of Oahu. Elements trained in the Oro Bay area, New Guinea from Jul to Nov; then moved to Leyte in Dec. Enemy paratroops attempted to capture the Buri, Bayug and San Pablo strips 6 Dec. The 149th Infantry Regiment destroyed organized resistance 11 Dec and defended the strips until relieved 4 Jan 45. The Division landed in the San Narciso area in Southern Zambales province, Luzon 29 Jan 45 without opposition. The San Marcelino airstrip was secured on the same day and the port facilities at Olongapo were captured on the 30th as well as Grande Island in Subic Bay after an amphibious landing. Driving west of Olongapo the 38th destroyed an intricate maze of enemy fortifications in Zig-Zag Pass. While elements landed at Mariveles on the southern tip of the peninsula 15 Feb, other units pushed down the east coast road to Pilar and across the neck of land to Bagac along the route of the March of Death. Bataan Peninsula was secured on 21 Feb, although mopping-up activities remained. Elements moved to Corregidor 24 Feb to clear enemy from the Rock. Units assaulted and captured Caballo Island 27 Mar, Fort Drum on El Fraile Island 13 Apr and Carabao Island 16 Apr. The 38th engaged enemy forces in the mountainous terrain between Fort Stotsenburg and Mt Pinatubo 10 Mar. Elements pushed north from San Felipe to Palauig Bay and east from Botolan along the Capas Trail cutting the enemy's withdrawal route. The Division moved to the area east of Manila 1 May and attacked enemy forces behind the Shimbu Line. By 30 Jun effective enemy opposition had been broken. The 38th continued mopping up enemy remnants in the Marikina area of eastern Luzon until V-J Day.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 40th ("Sunshine") Division was organized and drafted into the Federal service in July and August 1917. It served in France as the 6th Depot Division, receiving, training, and equipping forward replacements. Returning to the U.S., the Division was demobilized by June 1919. It was reorganized in 1926 and inducted again into the Federal service 3 Mar 41 at Los Angeles, Calif. with troops from California, Nevada, and Utah. After training at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., it participated in the Washington maneuvers in Aug 41. Directly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, it was moved to southern California and placed under the Headquarters, Southern California Sector, General Joseph W. Stilwell commanding. Relieved in Apr 42, the 40th was sent to Fort Lewis, Washington for further training. On 23 Aug 42 the Division left the San Francisco port of embarkation for Hawaii.

DATE OF: Induction - 3 Mar 1941
Return to National Guard status - 7 Apr 1946, at Camp Stoneman, Calif.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Bismarck Archipelago, Southern Philippines, and Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Walter P Story	-	Mar 41 to Sep 41
Brig Gen Ernest J Dawley	-	Sep 41 to Apr 42
Maj Gen Rapp Brush	-	Apr 42 to Jul 45
Brig Gen Donald J Myers	-	Jul 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 40th Infantry Division's first overseas assignment was the defense of outer islands of Hawaii, where it arrived in Sep 42. Training continued as defensive positions were improved and maintained. In Jul 43 the Division was concentrated on Oahu, and relieved the 24th of the defense of the North Sector. Relieved of the North Sector in Oct 43, the 40th entered upon a period of intensive amphibious and jungle training. On 20 Dec 43, first units left for Guadalcanal, and by mid-Jan 44, movement was completed, and the Division prepared for its first combat assignment. On 24 Apr 44, it left Guadalcanal for New Britain. The Regiments of the Division took positions at Talasea on the northern side of the island, at Arawe on the southern side, and at Cape Gloucester near the western end. Neutralization of the enemy was effected by patrols. No major battle was fought. Heavy rain and mud were constant problems. The 40th was relieved of missions on New Britain 27 Nov and began training for the Luzon landing. Sailing from Borgen Bay 9 Dec 44, the Division made an assault landing at Lingayen, Luzon, under command of XIV Corps, on 9 Jan 45. Seizing Lingayen airfield, the Division occupied Bolinao Peninsula and San Miguel, and advanced towards Manila, running into heavy fighting in the Fort Stotsenburg area and the Bamban Hills. Snake Hill and Storm King Mountain were taken in Feb and the 40th was relieved 2 Mar. Leaving Luzon 15 Mar 45, to cut behind the Japanese, the Division landed on Panay Island on the 18th and knocked out Japanese resistance within 10 days, seizing airfields at Santa Barbara and Mandurriao. On 29 Mar, it landed at Pulupandan, Negros, advanced through Bacolod toward Talisay, which it secured by 2 Apr 45. After mopping up on Negros island, the Division returned to Panay in Jun and Jul 45. In Sep 45, the Division moved to Korea for occupation duty, and sailed for the States in Mar 46.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	One
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Three

41ST INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: An element of the 41st Infantry Division ("Jungleers" or "Sunset Division") traces its ancestry to fighters in the Philippines in 1899. The Division was organized and drafted during July and August 1917 at Camp Greene, N.C. It did not see action in the war as a unit but elements fought in the major operations. It was demobilized Feb to Jun 1919. The 41st was inducted into the Federal service 16 Sep 40 at Portland, Oregon with troops from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. It trained at Camp Murray, Washington until Mar 41 and spent the rest of its training period in the U.S. at Fort Lewis, Washington with the exception of the California maneuvers Jun-Jul 41. It left for overseas from the San Francisco port of embarkation 19 Mar 42.

DATE OF: Induction - 16 Sep 1940
Return to National Guard status - 31 Dec 1945 in Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea and Southern Philippines.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen George A White	-	Sep 40 to Nov 41
Brig Gen Carlos A Pennington	-	Nov to Dec 41
Maj Gen Horace H Fuller	-	Dec 41 to Jun 44
Maj Gen Jens A Doe	-	Jun 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 41st Infantry Division arrived in Australia 7 Apr 42 and underwent intensive training. The 163d Regiment entered the struggle for the defense of Port Moresby, New Guinea at Dobadura 2 Jan 43 and fought continuously along the Sanananda track until the 22d. A period of patrolling and training followed while elements of the Regiment advanced against stiff resistance to the Kumisi River in Feb. The 163d left for Australia 15 Jul 43. The 162d Regiment relieved the 163d in the Sanananda-Killerton-Gona area and the outpost area at the mouth of the Kumisi River, Feb 43, leapfrogged along the coast in the Morobe area, and fought the long Salamaua campaign 29 Jun 43 to 12 Sep 43. On 22 Apr 44 the 163d Regiment landed at Aitape while the remainder of the Division came ashore at Humboldt Bay near Hollandia. Hollandia and the Cyclops and Sentani Airdromes fell after ineffectual resistance, and the Division patrolled and mopped-up until relieved on 4 May. The 163d landed against slight opposition at Arara 17 May and consolidated the Arara and Toem area. Wakde Island was taken 18-20 May. Biak Island was invaded 27 May and a period of harsh jungle fighting followed. Elements landed at Korim Bay and Wardo 17 Aug to prevent an enemy escape, and the Division was occupied with patrols and training until 8 Feb 45. On that date, it arrived at Mindoro, P.I. On 28 Feb, the 186th landed on Palawan Island, completing the occupation by 8 Mar. The rest of the 41st landed at Zamboanga, Mindanao 10 Mar against light initial resistance. The enemy fought fiercely until opposition was dissipated early in Apr. Elements took Basilan Island unopposed 16 to 30 Mar, Sanga-Sanga 2 Apr and Jolo 9 Apr. While elements fought northwest of Davao, the rest of the division continued patrolling and mopping up activities in the Southern Philippines until V-J Day. Occupational duty followed in Japan until inactivation.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	None
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Three

42D INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 42d ("Rainbow") Division was organized in Aug 1917 from National Guard units of 26 states and the District of Columbia at Camp Mills, New York, moved overseas in the next three months, and went into line in the Luneville sector, Mar 1918. The Div also saw action in the Baccarat, Esperance, and Souain Sectors, and took part in the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Operations. After four months with the Army of Occupation, the Division returned to the U.S. and was demobilized, May 1919. The Division was reconstituted 5 Feb 43 and activated at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, 14 Jul 43, training under the X and XVI Corps before moving overseas. Division headquarters left New York, 6 Jan 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 14 Jul 1943
Inactivation - 13 Jul 1946, at Salzburg, Austria.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Harry J Collins - Jul 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The three Regiments and a detachment of the Division Headquarters arrived in France at Marseille 8-9 Dec 44 and were formed into a Task Force Linden, under the Asst. Div. Commander. Assigned to VI Corps, Seventh Army, the Task Force entered combat in the vicinity of Strasbourg, relieving elements of the 36th Infantry Division, 24 Dec 44. Defending a 31-mile sector along the Rhine, north and south of Strasbourg, the Task Force repulsed a number of enemy counterattacks, at Hatten and elsewhere. After throwing back an enemy attack 24-26 Jan 45, Task Force Linden returned to Seventh Army Reserve and trained with the remainder of the Division which had arrived meanwhile. On 14 Feb 45, the Division entered combat as a whole, taking up defensive positions near Haguenau in the Hardt Mountains. After a month of extensive patrolling and active defense, the 42d went on the offensive, attacking through the Hardt Mts, broke through the Siegfried Line, 15-21 Mar, cleared Dahn and Busenberg, and mopped up in that general area, while the Third Army created and expanded bridgeheads across the Rhine. Moving across the Rhine 31 Mar, the 42d captured Wertheim 1 Apr, and Wurzberg, 2-6 Apr, after a fierce battle. Schweinfurt fell next after hand-to-hand engagements, 9-12 Apr. Furth, near Nurnberg, put up fanatical resistance, but was taken, 18-19 Apr by the Division. On the 25th, the 42d captured Donauworth on the Danube, and on the 29th liberated some 30,000 inmates at Dachau, most notorious of the Nazi concentration camps. Passing through Munich 30 Apr, it cut across the Austrian border north of Salzburg, 5 May, as the war in Europe ended. After V-E, the Division went on occupation duty in Austria, and was inactivated July 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

43D INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: An element of the 43d Infantry ("Winged Victory") Division dates back to 1739 and another to the famous "Green Mountain Boys". Units fought in all major American struggles. The Division was organized 21 Mar 1925 with troops from Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. It was inducted into the Federal Service 24 Feb 41 at Hartford, Conn., trained at Camp Blanding, Fla., Mar-Aug 41, took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Oct 41 and returned to Camp Blanding. It participated in the Carolina maneuvers Nov 41, moved to Camp Shelby, Miss. Feb 42 and to Fort Ord, Calif. Sep 42. It left the San Francisco port of embarkation 1 Oct 42.

DATE OF: Induction - 24 Feb 1941
Return to National Guard status - 1 Nov 1945 at Camp Stoneman, Calif.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern Solomons, New Guinea, and Luzon.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Morris B Payne - Feb to Aug 41
Maj Gen John H Hester - Aug 41 to Jul 43
Maj Gen Leonard F Wing - Aug 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 43d Infantry Division landed in New Zealand 23 Oct 42. The 172d Regiment arrived at Espiritu Santo 26 Oct. The Division moved to Noumea, New Caledonia in Nov and to Guadalcanal 17 Feb 43. Russell Islands were occupied without opposition 21 Feb and training continued. Elements landed on Vangunu and Rendova Islands against minor resistance 30 Jun, but the enemy fought fiercely before relinquishing Munda and its airfield 5 Aug. Vela Cela and Baanga were taken easily, but the Japanese resisted stubbornly on Arundel Island before withdrawing 22 Sep. After training at Munda, the 43d moved to Guadalcanal and thence to New Zealand for rest and rehabilitation. On 19 Jul 44 the Division assumed defensive positions at Aitape, engaged in patrols and reconnaissance at Tadji and along the Drinumor River 25 Jul, and took the offensive 8 Aug 44, ending organized resistance on the 25th. On 9 Jan 45, the 43d made an assault landing in the San Fabian area, Lingayen Gulf, Luzon. Under enemy fire, the Division secured the beachhead and fought into the Lingayen Plain by 12 Feb. The offensive was resumed against the enemy north and west of Fort Stotsenburg 27 Feb. After ending Japanese resistance in the Zambales Mountains, the 43d swung south against the Shimbu Line. On 6 May 45 the attack continued in the Bulucan area. Ipo Dam was secured and enemy opposition smashed in the Ipo area 19 May. Mopping up activities continued until 30 Jun 45. The Division left Manila 7-13 Sep for occupation duty in Japan until it left for home 19-29 Oct 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Five

44TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 44th Infantry Division, composed of troops from New York and New Jersey, was inducted into Federal service at Trenton, N.J., in Sep 40 and trained at Ft Dix, N.J. After taking part in the First Army maneuvers in the Carolinas Sep-Dec 41, the Division was assigned to Camp Claiborne, La., and later, Feb 42, to Fort Lewis, Wash. for further training. From Feb to Apr 44, the Division took part in the Louisiana maneuvers under the Third Army and then moved to Camp Phillips, Kansas before leaving Boston for overseas 15 Sep 44.

DATE OF: Induction - 16 Sep 1940
Return to National Guard status - 30 Nov 45, at Camp Chaffee, Ark.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Clifford R Powell	-	Sep 40 to Aug 41
Maj Gen James I Muir	-	Aug 41 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Robert L Spragins	-	Aug 44 to Jan 45
Maj Gen William F Dean	-	Jan 45 to Oct 45
Brig Gen Robert L Dulaney	-	Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 44th Infantry Division landed in France via Cherbourg, 15 Sep 44 and trained for a month before entering combat, 18 Oct 44, when it relieved the 79th Division in the vicinity of Foret de Parroy, east of Luneville, France, to take part in the Seventh Army drive to secure several passes in the Vosges Mts. Within six days, the Division was hit by a heavy German counterattack, 25-26 Oct. The attack was repulsed and the 44th continued its active defense. On 13 Nov 44 it jumped off in an attack northeast, forcing a passage through the Vosges Mts east of Leintrey to Dossenheim, took Avricourt 17 Nov and pushed on to liberate Strasbourg, along with the 2d French Armored Division. After regrouping, the Division returned to the attack, taking Ratzwiller and entering the Ensemble de Bitche in the Maginot line. Fort Simserhof fell 19 Dec. Displacing to defensive positions east of Sarreguemines, 21-23 Dec, the 44th threw back three attempted crossings by the enemy of the Blies River. An aggressive defense of the Sarreguemines area was continued throughout Feb 45 and most of March. Moving across the Rhine at Worms 26 Mar, in the wake of the 3d Division, the 44th relieved the 3d, 26-27 Mar and crossed the Neckar River to attack and capture Mannheim, 28-29 Mar. Shifting to the west bank of the Main, the Division crossed that river at GrosseAuheim in early April, and engaged in a 3-week training period. Attacking 18 Apr in the wake of the 10th Armored Division, the 44th took Ehingen 23 Apr, crossed the Danube, and attacking southeast, took Fussen, Berg, and Wertach, in a drive on Imst. Pursuing the disintegrating enemy through Fern Pass and into Inn Valley, the 44th set up its CP at Imst, Austria, on 4 May. Landeck surrendered on the 5th. Meanwhile, the 19th German Army had surrendered at Innsbruck, and the war was over for the 44th. After a short period of occupation duty, the Division returned to the U.S. in July 45 for retraining prior to redeployment, but the end of the Pacific war resulted in inactivation in Nov.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	One
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Three

45TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 45th Division ("Thunderbirds") was activated in 1924, its personnel including troops from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. It was inducted into the Federal service 16 Sep 40 at Oklahoma City, Okla., and trained at Fort Sill, Okla. until 28 Feb 41. After moving to Camp Barkeley, Texas, it participated in the Texas maneuvers in Jun 41 and the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Oct 41. It moved to Ft Devens, Mass. in Apr 42, to Pine Camp, N.Y. in Nov 42, to Camp Pickett, Va. in Feb 43, and left Hampton Roads, Va. for overseas duty, 8 Jun 43.

DATE OF: Induction - 16 Sep 1940
Return to National Guard Status - 7 Dec 1945 at Camp Bowie, Texas.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen William S Key	- Sep 40 to Oct 42
Maj Gen Troy H Middleton	- Oct 42 to Dec 43
Maj Gen William W Eagles	- Dec 43 to Dec 44
Maj Gen Robert T Frederick	- Dec 44 to Sep 45
Brig Gen Henry Meyer	- Sep 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 45th Division landed in North Africa 22 Jun 43 and trained at Arzew, French Morocco. It landed in Sicily 10 Jul in its first major amphibious operation and moved inland under minor opposition. The enemy resisted fiercely at Motta Hill 26 Jul before losing the four-day battle of "Bloody Ridge." On 1 Aug the Division withdrew for rest and patrols. On 10 Sep 43 the second landing at Salerno occurred. Against stiff resistance, the 45th pushed to the Calore River, 27 Sep, crossed the Volturno River 3 Nov and took Venafro. Until 9 Jan 44 the Division inched forward into the mountains reaching S. Elia north of Cassino before moving to a rest area. The 45th landed at Anzio 22 Jan 44 and for four months stood its ground against violent assaults. It went over to the attack 23 May, crossed the Tiber River 4 Jun outflanking Rome and withdrew for rest and training on the 16th. The 45th participated in its fourth assault landing 15 Aug 44 at St Maxime in Southern France. Against slight opposition, it spearheaded the drive for the Belfort Gap. It took the strongly defended city of Epinal 24 Sep, crossed the Moselle River and entered the western foothills of the Vosges, taking Rambervillers on the 30th, and crossing the Mortagne River 23 Oct. After a brief rest the 45th cracked the forts north of Mutzig, an anchor of the Maginot Line 25 Nov, crossed the Zintzel River and pushed through the Maginot defenses. From 2 Jan 45 the Division fought defensively along the German border, withdrawing to the Moder River. On 17 Feb, it went back for rest and training. The 45th moved north to the Sarreguemines area and smashed at the Siegfried Line 17 Mar, taking Homburg on the 21st and crossing the Rhine between Worms and Hamm on the 26th. The advance continued, Aschaffenburg falling 3 Apr, and Nurnberg on the 20th. The Division crossed the Danube 27 Apr, took Munich on the 30th and as war ended was stationed near Dachau. The 45th left for home 2 Sep.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	- Seven
Distinguished Unit Citations	- Seven

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre.

63D INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 63d Infantry ("Blood and Fire") Division was activated at Camp Blanding, Fla. and was assigned to the VII and III Corps while at that station. In Aug 43, the Division moved to Camp Van Dorn, Miss. where it operated under the IX Corps of the Third Army and the XXI Corps. It left the New York port of embarkation 5 Jan 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jun 1943
Inactivation - 27 Sep 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Louis E Hibbs - Jun 43 to Jul 45
Brig Gen Frederick M Harris - Aug to Sep 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Advance elements of the 63d Infantry Division arrived in Marseille, France 8 Dec 44, trained at Haguenau and, under the designation Task Force Harris, protected the east flank of the Seventh Army along the Rhine River. The Task Force fought defensively from 22 Dec, trained and patrolled in the Vosges and the Maginot Line area and halted an enemy offensive south of Bitche 1 to 19 Jan 45. The rest of the Division arrived at Marseille 14 Jan 45, and moved to Willerwald 2 Feb where it was joined by the advance elements on 6 Feb. On the 7th, the 63d conducted local raids and patrols, then pushed forward, crossing the Saar River 17 Feb and mopping up the enemy in Muhlen Woods. After bitter fighting at Gudingen early in March, the Division smashed at the Siegfried Line 15 Mar, taking Ormesheim and finally breaching the Line at St Ingbert and Hassel 20 Mar. Before resting on the 23d, the 63d took Spiesen, Neunkirchen and Erbach. On 28 Mar, the Division crossed the Rhine at Neuschloss, moved to Viernheim and captured Heidelberg on the 30th. Continuing the advance, the 63d crossed the Neckar River near Mosbach and the Jagst River. Heavy resistance slowed the attack on Adelsheim, Mockmuhl and Bad Wimpfen. The Division switched to the southeast, capturing Lampoldshausen and clearing the Hardthauser Woods 7 Apr. A bridgehead was secured over the Kocher River near Weissbach 8 Apr, and Schwabisch Hall fell 17 Apr. Advance elements crossed the Rems River and rushed to the Danube. That river was crossed on the 25th and Leipheim fell before the Division was withdrawn from the line 28 Apr and assigned security duty from the Rhine to Darmstadt and Wurzburg on a line to Stuttgart and Speyer. The 63d began leaving for home 21 Aug.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

65TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 65th ("Battle-Axe") Infantry Division was activated at Camp Shelby, Miss. 16 Aug 43, and spent its entire training period there, training under the XV and IX Corps, Third Army, before leaving the New York port of embarkation 10 Jan 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 16 Aug 1943
Disbandment - 31 Aug 1945, in Germany

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Stanley E Reinhart - Aug 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 65th Infantry Division landed at Le Havre, France, 21 Jan 45 and proceeded to Camp Lucky Strike, where training continued until 1 Mar, when the Division moved forward to relieve the 26th Infantry Division. First elements entered the line 5 Mar 45, and the Division as a whole took over aggressive defense of the sector along the Saar, from Orscholz to Wadgassen, on 8 Mar 45. On 17 Mar, the Division attacked across the Saar, crossing the river at Dillingen and captured Saarlautern 19 Mar, as Siegfried Line defenses cracked. Capturing Neunkirchen 21 Mar 45, the Division raced to the Rhine, crossed the river at Oppenheim, 30 Mar, and ran into heavy German resistance and counter-attacks. Langensalza fell on 5 Apr, Struth on the 7th, and Neumarkt on the 22d. Continuing its advance against crumbling Nazi opposition, the Division crossed the Danube 4 miles below Regensburg 26 Apr, took the city 27 Apr, seized Passau, crossed the Inn River 4 May, and occupied Linz, Austria, on the 5th. Germans surrendered en masse. On 9 May, as hostilities officially ended in Europe, the troops of the 65th made contact with the Russians at Erlauf. After 3 months' occupation duty in Austria, the Division was disbanded.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

66TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 66th ("Black Panther")Infantry Division was activated 15 Apr 43 at Camp Blanding, Fla., and trained there under the VII Corps until Aug 43, when it was transferred to Camp Robinson, Ark. for training under the IX Corps. In Apr 44 the Division moved to Camp Rucker, Ala., and continued training until movement overseas, 1 Dec 44, via the New York port of embarkation.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Apr 1943
Inactivation - 8 Nov 1945, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Herman F Kramer - Apr 42 to Aug 45
Maj Gen Walter E Lauer - Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The three Regiments of the 66th Infantry Division arrived in England, 26 Nov 44, and the remainder of the Division 12 Dec 44, training until 24 Dec 44 when the Division crossed the English Channel to Cherbourg. A German torpedo ripped into the transport as it was crossing the Channel, and 14 officers and 748 enlisted men were lost. Attached to the 12th Army Group and designated the 12th Army Group Coastal Sector, with operational control of all French forces in the area, the 66th relieved the 94th Division in the Brittany-Loire area, 29 Dec 44. Its mission of containing the enemy in the St Nazaire and Lorient pockets was carried out by daily reconnaissance patrols, limited objective attacks, and the maintenance of harassing and interdictory fires on enemy installations. A heavy German attack near La Croix was repulsed 16 Apr 45 and several strongly emplaced enemy positions were taken, 19-29 Apr 45. Enemy troops in the Lorient and St Nazaire pockets surrendered to the Division upon the end of hostilities in Europe, 8 May 45. The 66th moved to Germany on occupation duty, in the Koblenz sub-area 20 May 45 and left for Marseille, 26 May 45. It sailed for home 27 Oct 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

69TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 69th Infantry Division ("Fighting 69th") was activated at Camp Shelby, Mississippi 15 May 43. It trained at this base under the VII and IX Corps during its whole period in the United States and left the New York port of embarkation 1 Dec 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 May 1943.
Inactivation - 16 Sep 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Charles L Bolte - May 43 to Sep 44
Maj Gen Emil F Reinhardt - Sep 44 to Aug 45
Brig Gen Robert V Maraist - Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 69th Infantry Division arrived in England 12 Dec 44 where it continued its training. It landed in Le Havre, France 24 Jan 45 and moved to Belgium to relieve the 99th Division 12 Feb and hold defensive positions in the Siegfried Line. The Division went over to the attack 27 Feb, capturing the high ridge east of Prether to facilitate use of the Hellenthal-Hollerath highway. In a rapid advance to the east, the 69th took Schmidtheim and Dahlem 7 Mar. The period from 9 to 21 Mar was spent in mopping up activities and training. The Division resumed its forward movement to the west bank of the Rhine, crossing the river and capturing the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein 27 Mar. It relieved the 80th Division in Kassel 5 Apr, seized Munden on the 8th and Weissenfels on the 14th against sharp opposition, and captured Leipzig 19 Apr following a fierce struggle within the city. Eilenburg fell 23 Apr and the east bank of the Mulde River was secured. Two days later, Division patrols in the area between the Elbe and the Mulde Rivers contacted Russian troops in the vicinity of Riesa and again at Torgau. Until V-E day the 69th patrolled and policed its area. Occupation duties were given to the Division until it left for home and inactivation 7 Sep.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

70TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: Activated at Camp Adair, Oregon 15 Jun 43, the 70th Infantry Division ("Trailblazers") trained under the IV Corps until Jul 44 when it moved to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. for additional training, prior to leaving Boston for Europe, 8 Jan 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jun 1943
Inactivation - 11 Oct 1945, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

BATTLE CREDITS: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen John E Dahlquist - Jun 43 to Jul 44
Maj Gen Allison J Barnett - Jul 44 to Jul 45
Brig Gen Thomas W Herren - Jul 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The three infantry regiments of the 70th Infantry Division landed at Marseille, France 10-15 Dec 44 and were formed into Task Force Herren before the arrival of the remainder of the Division on 18 Jan 45. Task Force Herren took over defensive positions along the west bank of the Rhine, 28 Dec 44, in the vicinity of Bischweiler, south of Haguenau Forest. Elements took part in the fight to stop the German winter offensive, and struck at the enemy at Phillipsbourg and at Wingen. In mid-Jan 45, the Task Force moved to an area directly south of Saarbrucken, where it carried out reconnaissance and combat patrols, and improved defensive positions. Upon the arrival of the remainder of the Division, Task Force Herren was dissolved. Patrolling and combat raids continued as preparations were made for an offensive drive in mid-Feb. On 17 Feb 45, the attack jumped off just below the Saar River. The 70th drove onto high ground overlooking Saarbrucken, smashed into Forbach, took Stiring-Wendel, and smashed across the Saar to take Saarbrucken 20 Mar 45. Pushing through Siegfried Line defenses along the north bank of the Saar, the Division took Volklingen and other Saarland cities and towns. In April it took part in the reduction of the Saar Basin, and after V-E Day was engaged in occupational duties, with CPs at Otterberg, Bad Kreuznach, Frankfurt, and Oranienstein.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

71ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

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HISTORY: The 71st Infantry Division was activated at Camp Carson, Colorado, 15 Jul 43 and was assigned to the XI Corps for training. After participating in maneuvers at the Hunter Ligget Military Reservation, Calif., Feb-May 44, it transferred to Fort Benning, Ga. The Division left the New York port of embarkation 26 Jan 45 for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1943
Inactivation - 11 Mar 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Brig Gen Robert L Spragins	-	Jul 43 to Oct 44
Maj Gen Eugene M Landrum	-	Oct to Nov 44
Maj Gen Willard G Wyman	-	Nov 44 to 16 Aug 45
Brig Gen Onslow S Rolfe	-	Sep 45 to Oct 45
Maj Gen Arthur A White	-	Oct 45 to Feb 46

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 71st Infantry Division arrived at Le Havre, France 6 Feb 45 and trained at Camp Old Gold with headquarters at Limesy. The Division moved east, relieved the 100th Division at Ratswiller and saw its first action on 11 Mar 45. The ouster of the Germans from France began 15 Mar. The Division moved through outer belts of the Siegfried Line, captured Pirmasens 21 Mar and crossed the Rhine at Oppenheim 30 Mar. The 71st continued the advance, taking Coburg without resistance, cutting the Munich-Berlin autobahn 13 Apr and capturing Bayreuth after fierce opposition on the 16th. Moving south, the Division destroyed Schonfeld 18 Apr, took Rosenberg, crossed the Naab River at Kallmunz on the 24th and crossed the Danube on the 26th. Regensburg fell on the next day and Straubing on the 28th. As resistance crumbled, the Division crossed the Isar on the 29th and entered Austria 2 May. The 71st organized and occupied defensive positions along the Enns River and contacted Russian forces east of Linz 8 May, the day before hostilities ceased. The Division was assigned occupational duties until it left for home and inactivation 1 Mar 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

75TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: Activated at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., 15 Apr 43, the 75th Infantry Division trained under the XI, IV, and XX Corps successively. From Jan to Apr 44, the Division took part in the Third Army maneuvers in Louisiana. In Apr 44, it moved from Ft Leonard Wood to Camp Breckinridge, Ky. for additional training before departing from the New York port of embarkation 14 Nov 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Apr 1943
Inactivation - 14 Nov 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:
Maj Gen Willard S Paul - Apr 43 to Aug 43
Maj Gen Fay B Prickett - Aug 43 to Jan 45
Maj Gen Ray E Porter - Jan 45 to Jun 45
Maj Gen Arthur A White - Jun 45 to Aug 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 75th Infantry Division arrived in England 22 Nov 44, headquarters having arrived on 2 Nov. After a brief training program, the Division landed at Le Havre and Rouen 13 Dec and bivouacked at Yvetot on the 14th. When the Von Rundstedt offensive broke in the Ardennes, the 75th was rushed to the front and entered defensive combat 23 Dec alongside the Ourthe River, advanced to the Aisne and entered Grandmenil 5 Jan 45. The Division relieved the 82d A/B along the Salm River 8 Jan and strengthened its defensive positions until 17 Jan when it attacked, taking Vielsalm and other towns in the area. Shifting to the Seventh Army area in Alsace-Lorraine, the 75th crossed the Colmar Canal 1 Feb and took part in the liberation of Colmar and in the determined fighting between the Rhine River and the Vosges Mountains. It crossed the Rhine Canal and reached the Rhine 7 Feb. After a brief rest at Luneville, it returned to combat, relieving the 6th British Airborne Division on a 24-mile defensive front along the Maas River, near Roermond, Holland, 21 Feb. From 13 to 23 Mar, the 75th patrolled a sector along the west bank of the Rhine from Wesel to Homburg and probed enemy defenses at night. On 24 Mar, elements crossed the Rhine in the wake of the 30th and 79th Divisions. Pursuit of the enemy continued as the 75th cleared the Haard Forest 1 Apr, crossed the Dortmund-Ems Canal on the 4th, and cleared the approaches to Dortmund, which fell to the 95th Division 13 Apr. After taking Herdecke 13 Apr, the Division moved to Brambauer for rest and rehabilitation, then took over security and military government duties in Westphalia.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

76TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 76th Infantry ("Onaway") Division was activated in August 1917, the first of the draft divisions. Some of its units saw action in France, but the organization never fought as a complete division. It was demobilized Jan to May 1919. The 76th was activated for World War II at Fort George G. Meade, Md., 15 Jun 42. It moved to A.P. Hill Military Reservation, Va. in Jul 43 and to Camp McCoy in Sep 43 where it received training in winter warfare. It left the Boston port of embarkation 10 Dec 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jun 1942
Disbandment - 31 Aug 1945 in Germany.
Reconstitution and Reactivation - 1 Nov 1946 at Hartford, Connecticut.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Emil F Reinhardt - Jun to Dec 42
Maj Gen William R Schmidt - Dec 42 to Jul 45
Brig Gen Henry C Evans - Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 76th Infantry Division arrived in England 20 Dec 44 where it received additional training. It landed at Le Havre, France 12 Jan 45 and proceeded to the Limesy concentration area. The Division moved to Beine east of Reims and then to Champlon, Belgium 23 Jan to prepare for combat. Relieving the 87th Division in defensive positions along the Sauer and Moselle Rivers in the vicinity of Echternach, Luxembourg 25 Jan, the 76th sent out patrols and crossed the Sauer 7 Feb and breached the Siegfried Line in a heavy assault. The advance continued across the Prum and Nims Rivers 25-27 Feb. Katzenkopf fortress and Irrel fell on the 28th and the attack pushed on toward Trier, reaching the Moselle 3 Mar. Driving across the Kyll River, the Division took Hosten 3 Mar, Speicher on the 5th and Karl on the 10th, swung south and cleared the area north of the Moselle, crossing the river 18 Mar near Mulheim. Moving to the Rhine, the 76th took over defenses from Boppard to St Goar and crossed the Rhine at Boppard 27 Mar. It drove east and took Kamberg in a house-to-house struggle 29 Mar. A new attack was launched 4 Apr and the Werra River was reached the next day. The attack continued in conjunction with the 6th Armored Division; Langensalza fell and the Gera River was crossed 11 Apr. Zeitz was captured after a violent struggle 14-15 Apr, and the 76th reached the Mulde River on the 16th, going into defensive positions to hold a bridgehead across the Mulde near Chemnitz until V-E Day. The 76th was disbanded in Germany 31 Aug 45 and was reconstituted and reactivated at Hartford, Conn., 1 Nov 46 in the Organized Reserve.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Two

77TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 77th ("Statue of Liberty") Division was activated at Camp Upton, N.Y. in Aug 1917. Moving overseas, the Division took part in action in the Baccarat, Vesle, and Foret d'Argonne Sectors and in the Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne Operations. It was in the Argonne forest that the famous "Lost Battalion" was cut off. The Division returned to the U.S. and was demobilized by May 1919. It was activated again 25 Mar 42 and assigned to Fort Jackson, S.C. for training. In Jan 43 and Apr 43, the Division took part in the Third Army maneuvers in Louisiana. The next four months were spent at the Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Calif. In Oct 43 the 77th moved to Camp Pickett, Va., where it trained in amphibious operations and in mountain warfare. It left San Francisco for Hawaii, 24 Mar 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 25 Mar 1942
Inactivation - 15 Mar 1946, at Sapporo, Japan.
Reactivation - 1 Nov 1946, in New York, in Organized Reserve.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Western Pacific, Southern Philippines, and Ryukyus.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Lt Gen Robert L Eichelberger - Mar 42 to Jun 42
Maj Gen Roscoe B Woodruff - Jun 42 to May 43
Maj Gen Andrew D Bruce - May 43 to Feb 46

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 77th Infantry Division landed in Hawaii 31 Mar 44 and continued training in amphibious and jungle warfare. Elements began to leave Hawaii 1 Jul 44 for the amphibious assault on Guam. Attached to III Amphibious Force, the 77th made an assault landing on Guam 21 Jul 44. After taking over defense of the beachhead, the Division drove north to seize Mt Tenjo and effected junction with the 3d Marine Division, linking the northern and southern bridgeheads, 23-29 Jul. It continued to drive north, and dislodged the enemy from positions at Barrigada town and mountain, 4 Aug, resistance ending on the 8th. With Guam recaptured, the 77th sailed for New Caledonia, but plans were changed en route and it was directed to proceed to Leyte. The Division landed on the east coast of Leyte, 23 Nov 44, and was attached to XXIV Corps, Sixth Army. After a short period of training and combat patrolling in the Corps' rear (23 Nov-6 Dec), it landed at Ipil and fought up the east coast of Ormoc Bay to seize Ormoc 10 Dec. Attacking north, astride Highway #2, the Division secured Valencia and the Libungao-Palompon road junction. Mopping up operations continued through Jan 45 to 5 Feb 45. The next combat assignment was Okinawa. In late March (26-29), the Division made 15 landings, securing Kerama Retto and Keise Shima for the assault on Okinawa. Riding at sea, 1-15 Apr 45, it suffered casualties from enemy suidide attacks, and prepared for the assault landing on Ie Shima. On 16 Apr 45, the 77th landed on Ie Shima, captured the airfield, and engaged in a bitter fight for "Government House Hill" and "Bloody Ridge." It was in this operation that Ernie Pyle was killed. On 25 Apr, it left Ie Shima for Okinawa, relieving the 96th Div, 28 Apr 45. Fighting its way slowly against extremely heavy Japanese resistance, the Division drove to Shuri in conjunction with the 1st Marine Division, occupying it 29-31 May. In June the Division covered the right flank of XXIV Corps and "sealed" Japanese cave positions. In July the Division moved to Cebu, Philippine Islands, and prepared for the invasion (later occupation) of Japan. The Division landed in Japan in Oct 45 for occupation duty, and was inactivated a few months later, 15 Mar 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Six
Distinguished Unit Citations - Sixteen

78TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 78th Infantry ("Lightning") Division was established and organized in Aug 1917. It participated in the St Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations, occupied the Limey Sector, and was demobilized in May and Jun 1919. The 78th was activated 15 Aug 42 at Camp Butner, North Carolina. It took part in the Carolina maneuvers Nov to Dec 43 and in the Tennessee maneuvers Jan to Mar 44. It continued its training at Camp Pickett, Va. and left New York for overseas 14 Oct 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Aug 1942
Inactivation - 22 May 1946. (Some elements in ETO, others in U.S.)
Reactivation - 1 Nov 1946 at Newark, New Jersey.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Edwin P Parker, Jr - Aug 42 to Sep 45
Maj Gen Ray W Barker - 23 Sep 45 to May 46

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 78th Infantry Division arrived in England 26 Oct 44 and received further training. It landed in France 22 Nov, and moved to Tongres, Belgium and to Hotgen, Germany to prepare for combat. The 311th Infantry Regiment was attached to the 8th Division in the Hurtgen Forest 10 Dec. The 309th and 310th Infantry Regiments relieved elements of the 1st Division in the line in the vicinity of Entenpfuhl 1-12 Dec. On the 13th these regiments smashed into Simmerath, Witzerath and Bickerath and were fighting for Kesternich when Von Rundstedt launched his counteroffensive in the Monschau area 18 Dec. The 78th held the area it had taken from the Siegfried Line against the violent German attacks throughout the winter. The Division attacked 30 Jan 45 and took Kesternich 2 Feb, the town of Schmidt on the 8th, and captured intact the vital Schwammenauel Dam the next day. In the advance, the Roer River was crossed 28 Feb and the Division joined the offensive of the First and Ninth Armies toward the Rhine. That river was crossed over the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen 8 Mar, by the 310th Regiment, the first troops to cross in the wake of the Ninth Armored Division. That unit, attached to the 9th Armored and acting as a motorized unit had driven across Germany capturing Euskirchen, Rheinbach and Bad Neuenahr. The 78th expanded the bridgehead, taking Honnef and cutting part of the super-highway, the Autobahn 16 Mar. From 2 Apr to 8 May the Division was active in the reduction of the Ruhr Pocket and at V-E Day was stationed near Marburg. The 78th was inactivated 22 May 46, and was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at Newark, New Jersey 1 Nov 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Four

79TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 79th ("Cross of Lorraine") Division was organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Meade, Md., and saw action in the Avocourt and Troyon Sectors in Lorraine and in the Meuse-Argonne Operation before returning to the U.S. for demobilization in Jun 1919. The Division was activated again 15 Jun 42 at Camp Pickett, Va., where it remained until Sep 42 when it transferred to Camp Blanding, Fla. In Mar and Jun 43, the Division took part in the Second Army maneuvers in Tennessee and in Aug 43 moved to the Calif-Arizona Maneuver Area for further training. In Dec 43 it was transferred to Camp Phillips, Kans., and continued training until its movement overseas from Boston, 7 Apr 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jun 1942
Inactivation - 11 Dec 1945, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.
Reactivation - 14 Nov 1946, at Philadelphia, Pa.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Ira T Wyche	- Jun 42 to May 45
Brig Gen LeRoy H Watson	- May 45 to Jul 45
Maj Gen Anthony McAuliffe	- Jul 45 to Aug 45
Brig Gen LeRoy H Watson	- Aug 45 to Inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After training in the United Kingdom from 17 Apr, the 79th Infantry Division landed on Utah Beach, Normandy, 12-14 and entered combat 19 Jun with an attack on the high ground west and northwest of Valognes and high ground south of Cherbourg. The Division took Fort du Roule after a heavy engagement and entered Cherbourg, 26 Jun. It held a defensive line at the Ollonde River until 2 Jul 44 and then returned to the offensive, taking La Haye du Puits in house-to-house fighting, 8 Jul. On 26 Jul the 79th attacked across the Ay River, took Lessay, crossed the Sarthe River and entered Le Mans 8 Aug, meeting only light resistance. The advance continued across the Seine, 19 Aug. Heavy German counterattacks were repulsed 22-27 Aug, and the Division reached the Therain River 31 Aug. Moving swiftly to the Franco-Belgian frontier near St Amand, the Division encountered heavy resistance in taking Charmes in street fighting, 12 Sep. The 79th cut across the Moselle and Meurthe Rivers 13-23 Sep, cleared the Foret de Parroy in a severe engagement, 28 Sep-9 Oct, and attacked to gain high ground east of Embermenil, 14-23 Oct, when it was relieved, 24 Oct. After rest and training at Luneville, the Division returned to combat with an attack from the Migneville-Montigny area 13 Nov 44 which carried it across the Vezouse and Moder Rivers, 18 Nov-10 Dec, through Haguenau in spite of determined enemy resistance, and into the Siegfried Line, 17-20 Dec. The Division held a defensive line along the Lauter River, at Wissembourg 20 Dec 44 until 2 Jan 45, when it withdrew to Maginot Line defenses. The German attempt to establish a bridgehead west of the Rhine at Gambsheim resulted in furious fighting. The 79th beat off German attacks at Hatten and Rittershoffen in an 11-day battle before withdrawing to new defensive positions south of Haguenau on the Moder River, 19 Jan 45. The Division remained on the defensive along the Moder until 6 Feb 45. After resting in Feb and Mar 45, the Division returned to combat 24 Mar 45, crossed the Rhine, drove across the Rhine-Herne Canal 7 Apr, secured the north bank of the Ruhr and took part in clearing the Ruhr pocket until 13 Apr. The Division then went on occupation duty, in the Dortmund, Sudetenland, and Bavarian areas successively, until its return to the U.S. and inactivation.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Three
Distinguished Unit Citations - Eight

80TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 80th Division was organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Lee, Va., moved overseas in May and Jun 1918, and took part in action in the Artois Sector, in the Somme Offensive, and in the Meuse-Argonne Operation. The Division returned to the U.S. and was demobilized Jun 1919. It was activated again at Camp Forrest, Tenn., 15 Jul 42 and trained under the Second Army. In Jun and Sep 43 it took part in the Second Army maneuvers in Tenn. and then moved to Camp Phillips, Kans. for further training. In Dec 43 the Division shifted to the California-Arizona maneuver area, where it maneuvered against the 104th Infantry Division. The Division then moved to New York to embark for England, 1 Jul 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1942
Inactivation - 5 Jan 1946, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.
Reactivation - 23 Dec 1946, at Richmond, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Joseph D Patch - Jul 42 to Mar 43
Maj Gen Horace L McBride - Mar 43 to Oct 45
Maj Gen Walter E Lauer - Oct 45 to Dec 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 80th Infantry Division landed on Utah Beach 3 Aug 44, assembled near St Jores by 7 Aug, and on 8 Aug was ordered to stop the German attack at Avranches. Arriving too late to take part smashing the German drive, it turned east to seize Evron and Ste Suzanne, 10 Aug. The Division then attacked Argentan, taking it 20 Aug and creating the Falaise Pocket. After mopping up in the area, the 80th took part in the Third Army dash across France, cutting through St Mihiel, Chalons, and Commercy in pursuit of the retreating Germans until stopped by the lack of gasoline and other supplies at the Seille River. From 25 Sep to 7 Nov, the Division maintained an aggressive defense of positions west of the Seille, and prepared for the Third Army sweep into the industrially vital Saar Basin. The attack jumped off 8 Nov, the 80th advancing through Delme Ridge, Faulquemont, and St Avold to within five miles of Saarbrucken, when it was relieved by the 6th Armored Division, 7 Dec 44. After 10 days' rest, the Division returned to combat, moving southeast to take part in an attack on the Siegfried Line at Zweibrucken when the Germans launched their winter offensive in the Ardennes. The 80th was moved northward to Luxembourg and was hurled against the German salient, fighting at Luxembourg and Bastogne, driving the enemy across the Sure to Dahl and Goesdorf, 7 Jan 45 and across the Clerf and Wiltz Rivers by 23 Jan. 7 Feb 45, the Division stormed across the Our and Sauer Rivers at Wallendorf, broke through the Siegfried Line, pursued the fleeing enemy to Kaiserlautern 20 Mar, and crossed the Rhine 27-28 Mar near Mainz. Pursuit continued in Apr, the Division driving rapidly to Erfurt on the 12th, and Weimar, Jena, and Gera on the 14th. Relieved 21 Apr, it moved to Nurnberg for occupation duty and on 28 Apr, to Regensburg, then to the Enns River, when the war in Europe ended. The Division returned to the U.S. for inactivation Jan 46. It was reactivated 23 Dec 46 as the 80th Airborne Division at Richmond, Va.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Four
Distinguished Unit Citations - Six

81ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 81st Infantry Division ("Wildcats") was established and organized in Aug 1917. It participated in the Meuse-Argonne Operation and in the occupation of the St Die Sector, and was demobilized during Jun 1919. It was activated 15 Jun 42 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. It participated in the Tennessee maneuvers Apr to Jun 43 and in those at the Desert Training Center Jul to Nov.43. The Division continued its training at Camp San Luis Obispo (until Apr 44) and Camp Beale (Apr 44-Jun 44), California before leaving San Francisco for overseas 31 Jul 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jun 1942
Inactivation - 20 Jan 1946 in Aomori, Japan.
Reactivation - 10 Nov 1947 at Atlanta, Georgia in the Organized Reserve.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Western Pacific and Southern Philippines.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Gustave H Franks - Jun to Aug 42
Maj Gen Paul J Mueller - Aug 42 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 81st Infantry Division landed in Hawaii 11 Jun-8 Jul 44. The Division minus RCT 323 invaded Angaur Island in the Palau group 17 Sep and pushed through to the western shore in a quick movement, cutting the island in half. The enemy was driven into isolated pockets and mopping-up operations began on the 20th. RCT 321, attached to the 1st Marine Division, went into action on Peleliu Island in the Palaus and assisted in splitting defense forces and isolating them in mountainous areas in the central part of the island. The team aided in mopping up Ngesebus Island and capturing Kongauru and Garakayo Islands. RCT 323 under naval task force command occupied Ulithi Island 21-23 Sep 44. Elements of the team landed on Ngulu Atoll and destroyed enemy personnel and installations 16 Oct, completing the outflanking of the enemy base at Yap. On the 18th RCT 323 left to rejoin the 81st on Peleliu, which assumed command of all troops on that island and Angaur 20 Oct 44. Resistance was ended on Peleliu 27 Nov. Between 4 Nov 44 and 1 Jan 45, the Division seized Pulo Anna Island, Kyangel Atoll, and Fais Island. The 81st left intermittently from 1 Jan to 8 Feb for New Caledonia for rehabilitation and training. The Division arrived in Leyte 17 May 45 and after a period of training participated in mopping-up operations in the northwest part of the island 21 Jul 45 to 12 Aug 45. After rest and training, the 81st moved to Japan 18 Sep and performed occupational duties in Aomori Prefecture until inactivation.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

82D AIRBORNE DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: In Aug 1917 the 82d ("All American") Division was organized at Camp Gordon, Ga. After training, the Division went overseas and took part in action in the Lagney, Lucey, Marbache Sectors, and in the St Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations. The Division was demobilized in May 1919 in the U.S. Its most famous member was Sgt. Alvin York, who singlehandedly captured 132 German prisoners in the Argonne, 18 Oct 1918. The Division was activated again as an Infantry Division 25 Mar 42 and redesignated an Airborne Division 15 Aug 42. It trained at Camp Claiborne, La. until Oct 42, when it transferred to Fort Bragg, N.C. In Apr 43, the Division was stationed at Camp Edwards, Mass., and on 28 Apr 43 left New York for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 25 Mar 1942; at present stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe. Elements of the Division have credits for Sicily, Rome-Arno, Normandy, and Ardennes.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Omar Bradley	-	Mar 42 to Jun 42
Maj Gen Matthew B Ridgway	-	Jun 42 to Aug 44
Maj Gen James M Gavin	-	Aug 44 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 82d Airborne Division landed at Casablanca, 10 May 43, and trained. Elements first saw combat in Sicily, when the 505th RCT and part of the 504th dropped behind enemy lines 9-10 Jul 43, at Gela. The remainder of the 504th dropped behind enemy lines 9-10 Jul 43, at Gela. The remainder of the 504th RCT dropped 11-12 Jul 43, also near Gela, after running friendly naval and ground force fire. Scattered elements formed and fought as ground troops. The elements were flown back to Tunisia for reequipment and returned to Sicily to take off for drop landings on the Salerno beachhead. The 504th Prcht Inf dropped 13 Sep 43 and the 505th the following night; the 325th landed by boat. These elements bolstered Salerno defenses and fought their way into Naples, 1 Oct 43. After a period of occupation duty (and combat for some elements in the Volturno Valley and Anzio beachhead), the Division moved to Ireland, Nov 43, and later to England, Feb 44, for additional training. Moving in by glider and parachute, troops of the 82d dropped behind enemy lines in Normandy on D-Day, 6 Jun 44, before ground troops hit the beaches. Cutting off enemy reinforcements, the Division fought its way from Carentan to St Sauveur-le-Vicomte, fighting 33 days without relief. Relieved 8 Jul, it returned to England for refitting. On 17 Sep, it was dropped at Nijmegen, 50 miles behind enemy lines, and captured the Nijmegen bridge, 20 Sep, permitting relief of British paratroops by the British 2d Army. After heavy fighting in Holland, the Division was relieved 11 Nov and rested in France. It was returned to combat 18 Dec 44 to stem the von Rundstedt offensive, blunting the northern salient of the Bulge. It punched through the Siegfried Line in early Feb 45, and crossed the Roer, 17 Feb. Training with new equipment in March, the Division returned to combat 4 Apr, patrolling along the Rhine, securing the Koln area, later moving across the Elbe 30 Apr into the Mecklenburg Plain, where 2 May 45, the German 21st Army surrendered. After occupation duty in Berlin, the 82d returned to the U.S. in Dec 45.

HONORS:

Congressional Medals of Honor	-	Three
Distinguished Unit Citations	-	Fifteen

FOREIGN AWARDS: Three; Belgian Fourragere; Netherlands Military Order of Willems; and (elements only) French Fourragere.

83D INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 83d Infantry ("Thunderbolt") Division was established and organized in Aug 1917. Elements of the Division participated in the Vittorio-Veneto Operation in Italy and the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne Operations. It was demobilized during Feb to Oct 1919. The 83d was activated 15 Aug 42 at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. It took part in the Tennessee maneuvers Jun to Sep 43, then moved to Camp Breckinridge, Ky., for further training. It left New York for overseas 6 Apr 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Aug 1942
Inactivation - 27 Mar 1946, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.
Reactivation - 1 Oct 1946 at Cleveland, Ohio.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Frank W Milburn - Aug 42 to Dec 43
Maj Gen Robert C Macon - Jan 44 to Jan 46

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 83d Infantry Division arrived in England 16 Apr 44. After training in Wales, the Division landed at Omaha Beach 18 Jun 44 and entered the hedgerow struggle south of Carentan 27 Jun. Taking the offensive, the 83d reached the St Lo-Periers Road 25 Jul and advanced 8 miles against strong opposition as the Normandy campaign ended. After a period of training, elements of the Division took Chateauneuf 5 Aug and Dinard 7 Aug and approached the heavily fortified area protecting St Malo. Intense fighting reduced enemy strong points and a combined attack against the Citadel Fortress of St Servan caused its surrender 17 Aug. While elements moved south to protect the north bank of the Loire River, the main body of the Division concentrated south of Rennes for patrolling and reconnaissance activities. Elements reduced the garrison at Ile de Cezembre, which surrendered 2 Sep. The movement into Luxembourg was completed 25 Sep. Taking Remich on the 28th and patrolling defensively along the Moselle, the 83d resisted counterattacks and advanced to Siegfried Line defenses across the Sauer after capturing Grevenmacher and Echternach 7 Oct. As the initial movement in operation "Unicorn", the Division took Le Stromberg Hill in the vicinity of Basse Konz against strong opposition 5 Nov and beat off counterattacks. Moving to the Hurtgen Forest, the 83d thrust forward from Gressenich to the west bank of the Roer. It entered the Battle of the Bulge 27 Dec striking at Rochefort and reducing the enemy salient in a bitter struggle. The Division moved back to Belgium and Holland for rehabilitation and training 22 Jan 45. On 1 Mar the 83d advanced toward the Rhine in the operation "Grenade" and captured Neuss. The west bank of the Rhine from north of Oberkassell to the Erft Canal was cleared and defensive positions established by 2 Mar and the Division renewed its training. The 83d crossed the Rhine south of Wesel 29 Mar and advanced across the Munster Plain to the Weser, crossing it at Bodenwerder. As opposition disintegrated, Halle fell 6 Apr. The Division crossed the Leine 8 Apr and attacked to the east, pushing over the Harz mountain region and advancing to the Elbe at Barby. That city was taken on the 13th. The 83d established a bridgehead over the river but evacuated the area to the Russians 6 May 45. Until its return to the United States, the Division engaged in occupational duty. It was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at Cleveland, Ohio 1 Oct 1946.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Seven

84TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 84th Division ("Railsplitters"), organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, moved overseas in Sep and Oct 1918, but saw no combat as a unit. It was skeletonized and its elements served as combat replacements for other units at the front. Upon its return to the U.S., it was demobilized, Dec 1918 - Jul 1919. The Division was activated again 15 Oct 42 at Camp Howze, Texas, training under X Corps of the Third Army. In Nov 43 the Div transferred to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, after eight weeks with the Third Army in the Louisiana maneuvers. The Division departed from New York 20 Sep 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Oct 1942
Inactivation - 21 Jan 1946, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.
Reactivation - 24 Sep 1947, at Madison, Wisconsin.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:
Maj Gen John H Hildring - Oct 42 to Feb 43
Maj Gen Stonewall Jackson - Feb 43 to Oct 43
Maj Gen Robert B McClure - Oct 43 to Mar 44
Maj Gen Roscoe B Woodruff - Mar 44 to Jun 44
Maj Gen Alexander R Bolling - Jun 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 84th Infantry Division arrived in England 1 Oct 44 and trained. It landed on Omaha Beach, 1-4 Nov 44, and moved to the vicinity of Gulpen, Holland, 5-12 Nov. The Division entered combat 18 Nov with an attack on Geilenkirchen, Germany, as part of the larger offensive in the Roer Valley, north of Aachen. Taking Geilenkirchen 19 Nov, the Division pushed forward to take Beeck and Lindern in the face of heavy enemy resistance, 29 Nov. After a short rest, the Division returned to the fight, taking Wurm and Mullendorf 18 Dec before moving to Belgium to help stem the German winter offensive. Battling in snow, sleet, and rain, the Division threw off German attacks, recaptured Verdenne 24-28 Dec, took Beffe and Devantave 4-6 Jan 45, and seized Laroche 11 Jan. By 16 Jan the Bulge had been reduced. After a 5-day respite, the 84th resumed the offensive, taking Gouvy and Beho. On 7 Feb the Division assumed responsibility for the Roer River zone, between Linnich and Himmerich, and trained for the river crossing. On 23 Feb 45, the Division cut across the Roer, took Boisheim and Dulken 1 Mar, crossed the Niers Canal on the 2d, took Krefeld 3 Mar, and reached the Rhine by 5 Mar. The Division trained along the west bank of the river in March. After crossing the Rhine 1 Apr, the Division drove from Lembeck toward Bielefeld in conjunction with the 5th Armored Division, crossing the Weser River to capture Hannover, 10 Apr. By 13 Apr, the Division had reached the Elbe, and halted its advance, patrolling along the river. The Russians were contacted at Balow, 2 May 45. The Division remained on occupation duty in Germany after V-E Day, returning to the U.S. in Jan 46 for demobilization. The Division was redesignated the 84th Airborne Division 19 Dec 46, and reactivated 24 Sep 47 at Madison, Wisconsin (Hq is now located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - Seven

85TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 85th ("Custer") Division was organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. It functioned as a depot division in France. Elements, designated as the American Expeditionary Forces, North Russia, formed part of an allied expeditionary force under British command in the Archangel area. The Division was demobilized at Camp Custer in Apr 1919. The 85th was activated 15 May 42 at Camp Shelby, Miss. It participated in the Louisiana maneuvers 6 Apr to 19 Jun 43 and in those in the Desert Training Center Jun to Oct 43 and moved to Fort Dix for additional training. The Division left Hampton Roads, Va. for overseas 24 Dec 43.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 May 1942
Disbandment - 25 Aug 1945 at Hampton Roads, Virginia.
Reconstitution - 2 Dec 1946
Reactivation - 19 Feb 1947 at Litchfield, Illinois.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rome-Arno, North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Wade H Haislip - May 42 to Feb 43
Maj Gen John B Coulter - Feb 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 85th Infantry Division arrived in Casablanca, French Morocco 2 Jan 44. It received amphibious training at Port aux Poules near Arzew and Oran, Algeria 1 Feb to 23 Mar, then embarked for Naples, Italy, arriving 27 Mar. A selected advance detachment appeared on the Minturno-Castelforte front north of Naples 28 Mar. The Division was committed to action as a unit 10 Apr 44 north of the Garigliano River, facing the Gustav Line, and held defensive positions for a month. On 11 May, it launched its attack, taking Solacciano, Castellonorato and Formia. Itri fell 19 May and the 85th continued to mop up the Gaeta Peninsula. Terracina was taken and the road to the Anzio beachhead was opened. The Division pursued the enemy to the hills near Sezze until pinched out by friendly forces from Anzio. The Gustav Line had been smashed and the 85th started for a rest area 29 May, but was ordered to the Lariano sector which the Division cleared by the 31st. Driving on Rome, the 85th pushed through Monte Compatri and Frascati, entered Rome 5 Jun 44, and advanced to Viterbo before being relieved 10 Jun. After rehabilitation and training, the 85th took over the defense of the Arno River line, 15 to 26 Aug. The Division attacked the mountain defenses of the Gothic Line 13 Sep and broke through, taking Firenzuola on the 21st. The 85th advanced slowly through mud and rain against heavy resistance taking La Martina and gaining the Idice River valley road 2 Oct and reaching Mt Mezzano on the 24th overlooking the Po River Valley. From 27 Oct to 22 Nov 44, defense areas near Pizzano were held. On the 23d, the Division was relieved for rest and rehabilitation. The 85th relieved the 1st British Division 6 Jan 45 and limited its activities to cautious patrols until 13 Mar. After a brief training period, the 85th thrust southwest of Bologna, 14 Apr, pushing through Lucca and Pistoia into the Po Valley as enemy resistance collapsed. The Panaro River was crossed on the 23d and the Po the next day. The Division mopped up fleeing Germans until their mass surrender 2 May 45 in the Belluno-Agordo area. It assembled for redeployment, 29 May 45, and was disbanded in the U.S. in Aug. The 85th was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at Litchfield, Ill. 19 Feb 47.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Three
Distinguished Unit Citations - Five

86TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 86th ("Blackhawk") Division was organized at Camp Grant, Illinois in Aug 1917, and after training moved overseas Aug-Oct 1918. The Division was skeletonized upon arrival in France, its personnel serving as replacements for other units. It returned to the U.S. in Dec 1918 and Jan 1919 for demobilization. Activated again 15 Dec 42, the Division trained at Camp Howze, Texas under the X Corps, Third Army, and took part in the Louisiana Maneuvers Nov 43 to Jan 44. After moving to Camp Livingston, La., it went to Camp Cooke and Camp San Luis Obispo, California for amphibious training, Oct 44. The 86th left the Boston port of embarkation for overseas 19 Feb 45.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Dec 1942
Inactivation - 30 Dec 1946, on Leyte, Philippine Islands.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Central Europe

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Alexander E Anderson	-	Sep 42 to Dec 42
Maj Gen Harris M Melasky	-	Jan 43 to Jan 46
Maj Gen Paul J Mueller	-	Jan 46 to Apr 46
Maj Gen Harry F Hazlett	-	Jun 46 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 86th Infantry Division arrived in France 4 Mar 45 and moved to Koln, Germany, taking over defensive positions near Weiden, 24 Mar, in relief of the 8th Infantry Division. After a short period of patrolling on both sides of the Rhine, the Division was relieved, and moved across the Rhine to Eibelshausen, Germany 5 Apr. In a rapid offensive advance, the 86th moved across the Bigge River, cleared Attendorn 11 Apr and continued on to the Ruhr, taking part in the Ruhr pocket fighting. On 21 Apr, the Division moved to Ansbach and continued to advance, taking Eichstatt on the 25th, crossing the Danube on the 27th, securing the bridge over the Amper Canal 29 Apr, crossing the Isar and reaching Mittel Isar canal by the end of the month. The Division was ordered to take Wasserburg 1 May and leading elements had reached the outskirts of the city when they were ordered to withdraw, 2 May, and to move east to Salzburg. The Division was securing the left flank of the XV Corps, when the war in Europe ended. After processing German prisoners of war, it was redeployed to the United States, arriving in New York 17 Jun 45. The Division trained briefly at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma (21 Jun-11 Aug 45), and then left San Francisco, 24 Aug 45, for the Philippines. The 86th was on duty in the Philippines until 30 Dec 46, when it was inactivated.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

87TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 87th ("Golden Acorn") Division was organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Pike, Arkansas and moved overseas Jun-Sep 1918. It arrived too late to see combat and was returned to the U.S. Dec 1918-Mar 1919 for demobilization. On 24 Jun 1921, it was constituted as an Organized Reserve unit and activated 15 Dec 42 at Camp McCain, Mississippi, where it trained under the Second Army. After taking part in the Tennessee maneuvers, Dec 43-Jan 44, it moved to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for further training before leaving from the New York port of embarkation 4 Nov 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Dec 1942
Inactivation - 21 Sep 1945 at Fort Benning, Georgia.
Reactivation - 6 Nov 1946 at Birmingham, Alabama,

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Percy W Clarkson - Dec 42 to Oct 43
Maj Gen Eugene M Landrum - Oct 43 to Apr 44
Maj Gen Frank L Culin, Jr. - Apr 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 87th Infantry Division arrived in Scotland 22 Oct 44 and trained in England 23 Oct-30 Nov. It landed in France 1-3 Dec and moved to Metz, where, on the 8th, it went into action against and took Fort Driant. The Division then shifted to the vicinity of Gross Rederching near the Saar-German border on the 10th of Dec and captured Rimling, Obergailbach, and Guiderkirch in short order. The 87th was moving into Germany when Von Rundstedt launched his offensive in the Ardennes. The Division was placed in SHAEF reserve 24-28 Dec, then thrown into the Bulge battle in Belgium 29 Dec. In a fluctuating battle, it captured Moircy on the 30th and Remagne on the 31st. On 2 Jan 45 it took Germont, on the 10th Tillet, and reached the Ourthe by the 13th. On 15 Jan 45 the Division moved to Luxembourg to relieve the 4th Division along the Sauer and seized Wasserbillig on the 23d. The 87th moved to the vicinity of St Vith 28 Jan and attacked and captured Schlierbach, Selz, and Hogden by the end of the month. After the fall of Neuendorf 9 Feb, the Division went on the defensive until the 26th, when Ormont and Hallschlag were taken in night attacks. The 87th crossed the Kyll River 6 Mar, took Dollendorf on the 8th, and after a brief rest, returned to combat 13 Mar 45, crossing the Moselle on the 16th and clearing Koblenz 18-19 Mar. The Division crossed the Rhine 25-26 Mar despite strong opposition, consolidated its bridgehead, and secured Grossenlinden and Langgons. On 7 Apr, it jumped off in an attack which carried it through Thuringia into Saxony. Plauen fell 17 Apr and the Division took up defensive positions 20 Apr-4 May, about 4 miles from the Czech border. On 6 May it took Falkenstein and maintained its positions until V-E Day. After a tour of occupation day, the 87th returned to the U.S. in Jul 45 and was inactivated. On 6 Nov 46, the Division was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at Birmingham, Alabama.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Two .

88TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 88th Infantry Division ("Blue Devil" or "Clover Leaf" Division) was established and organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. It occupied the Center Sector in Alsace in Oct 1918. It was demobilized from Jan to Jun 1919 in the U.S. The Division was activated at Camp Gruber, Okla. 15 Jul 42, where it trained under the Third Army. It participated in the Louisiana maneuvers Jun to Aug 43, then moved to Fort Sam Houston, Texas for further training. The 88th left Hampton Roads, Va. for overseas 6 Dec 43.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1942
Inactivation - 24 Oct 1947 in Italy.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rome-Arno, Northern Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen John E Sloan - Jul 42 to Sep 44
Maj Gen Paul W Kendall - Sep 44 to Jul 45
Brig Gen James C Fry - Jul to Nov 45
Maj Gen Bryant E Moore - Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 88th Infantry Division arrived at Casablanca, French Morocco 15 Dec 43 and moved to Magenta, Algeria on the 28th for intensive training. It arrived at Naples, Italy 6 Feb 44 and concentrated in the Piedimont d'Alife area for combat training. An advance element went into the line before Cassino 27 Feb and the entire unit relieved British elements along the Garigliano River in the Minturno area 5 Mar. A period of defensive patrols and training followed. On 11 May the 88th drove north to take Spigno, Mt Civita, Itri, Fondi and Roccagorga, reached Anzio 29 May and pursued the enemy into Rome 4 Jun after a stiff engagement on the outskirts of the city. An element of the 88th is credited with being first to enter the Eternal City. After continuing across the Tiber to Bassanello the 88th retired for rest and training 11 Jun. The Division went into defensive positions near Pomerance 5 Jul and launched an attack toward Volterra on the 8th, taking the town the next day. Laiatico fell on the 11th, Villamagna on the 13th and the Arno River was crossed on the 20th although the enemy resisted bitterly. After a period of rest and training, the Division opened its assault on the Gothic Line 21 Sep 44 and advanced rapidly along the Firenzuola-Imola road, taking Mt Battaglia on the 28th. The enemy counterattacked savagely and heavy fighting continued on the line toward the Po Valley. The strategic positions of Mt Grande and Farnetto were taken 20 and 22 Oct. From 26 Oct 44 to 12 Jan 45 the 88th entered a period of defensive patrolling in the Mt Grande-Mt Cerrere sector and the Mt Fano area. From 24 Jan to 2 Mar 45 the Division defended the Loiano-Livergnano area and after a brief rest returned to the front. The drive to the Po Valley began 15 Apr. Monterumici fell on the 17th after an intense barrage and the Po River was crossed 24 Apr as the 88th pursued the enemy toward the Alps. The cities of Verona and Vicenza were captured on the 25th and 28th and the Brenta River was crossed 30 Apr. The 88th was driving through the Dolomite Alps toward Innsbruck, Austria when the hostilities ended 2 May. The Division was on security missions in Bolzano and Trieste until inactivation.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre.

89TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 89th Division ("Rolling W", "Middle West Division", or "89'ers") was organized at Camp Funston, Kansas in Aug 1917 and after training moved overseas, May-Jul 1918. The Division saw action in the Lucey and Euvezin Sectors at Lorraine and took part in the St Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations. After the Armistice, the Division moved into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation, returning to the U.S. for demobilization, May-Jul 1919. The Division was activated again 15 Jul 42 at Camp Carson, Colorado, as an Infantry Division. In Aug 43 it was redesignated and reorganized as the 89th Light Division, but in Jun 44 was redesignated once again as a regular Infantry Division. The Division took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Nov 43-Jan 44, and in maneuvers with units of III Corps at the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, California Feb-May 44. In May 44 it was transferred to Camp Butner, N.C., for additional training, prior to leaving Boston 10 Jan 45 for France.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1942
Inactivation - 27 Dec 1945, at Camp Shanks, N.Y.
Reactivation - 24 Jan 1947, at Wichita, Kansas.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen William H Gill - Jul 42 to Feb 43
Maj Gen Thomas D Finley - Feb 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 89th Infantry Division landed in France at Le Havre, 21 Jan 45 and engaged in several weeks of precombat training before moving up to the Sauer River into jump-off positions east of Echternach, 11 Mar 45. The next day, the offensive began, and the 89th plunged across the Sauer in a rapid advance to and across the Moselle 17 Mar. The offensive rolled on, and the Division crossed the Rhine 26 Mar, between the towns of Kestert and Kaub. In Apr, the 89th attacked towards Eisenach, taking that town 6 Apr. The next objective was Friedrichroda, core of the vaunted Nazi Redoubt in Thuringia. The city was secured by 8 Apr. The Division continued to move eastward toward the Mulde River, capturing Zwickau by the 17th of the month. The advance was halted 23 Apr, and from then until V-E Day, the Division saw only limited action, engaging in patrolling and general security. Three towns, Lossnitz, Aue, and Stollberg, were kept under constant pressure, but no attacks were launched. After V-E Day, the CP was moved to Gotha, and the Division did occupation duty in Thuringia until June, when it returned to the Normandy Assembly Area for redeployment to the U.S. The Division was inactivated in Dec 45 in the U.S. It was reactivated as an Organized Reserve unit 24 Jan 47 at Wichita, Kansas.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor -- None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

90TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: Organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Travis, Texas, the 90th Division ("Tough 'Ombres" or "Alamo" Division) saw action in the Villers-en-Haye and Puvenelle Sectors of Lorraine and in the St Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations. After duty in the Army of Occupation, Dec 1918-May 1919, it returned to the U.S. for demobilization, May-Jun 1919. The 90th was activated again 25 Mar 42 at Camp Barkeley, Texas, redesignated a motorized division in Sep 42 and redesignated again in May 43 as an infantry division. The Division took part in maneuvers in Louisiana, Feb-Mar 43, moved to Camp Barkeley, and participated in Desert Training Center maneuvers, Sep-Dec 43. The 90th left for overseas from the New York port of embarkation 23 Mar 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 25 Mar 1942
Inactivation - 27 Dec 1945, at Camp Shanks, New York.
Reactivation - 4 Aug 1947 at Dallas, Texas.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Henry Terrell, Jr.	- Mar 42 to Jan 44
Brig Gen Jay W MacKelvie	- Jan 44 to Jul 44
Maj Gen Eugene M Landrum	- Jul 44 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Raymond S McClain	- Aug 44 to Oct 44
Maj Gen James A Van Fleet	- Oct 44 to Feb 45
Maj Gen Lowell W Rooks	- Feb 45 to Mar 45
Maj Gen Herbert L Earnest	- Mar 45 to Nov 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 90th Infantry Division landed in England 5 Apr 44 and trained 10 Apr-4 Jun. First elements of the Division saw action on D-Day, 6 Jun, on Utah Beach, Normandy, the remainder entering combat 10 Jun, cutting across the Merderet River to take Pont l'Abbe in heavy fighting. After defensive action along the Douve, the Division attacked to clear the Foret de Mont Castre, clearing it by 11 Jul in spite of fierce resistance. An attack on the island of Seves failing 23 Jul, the 90th by-passed it and took Periers 27 Jul. On 12 Aug the Division drove across the Sarthe River, north and east of Le Mans, and took part in the closing of the Falaise Gap, taking Chambois 19 Aug. It then raced across France, through Verdun 6 Sep, to participate in the siege of Metz 14 Sep-19 Nov, capturing Maizieres les Metz 30 Oct and crossing the Moselle at Koenigsmacker 9 Nov. On 6 Dec 44 the Division pushed across the Saar and established a bridgehead north of Saarlautern 6-18 Dec, but with the outbreak of the Von Rundstedt drive, withdrew to the west bank on 19 Dec and went on the defensive until 5 Jan 45, when it shifted to the scene of the Ardennes struggle. It drove across the Our, near Oberhausen 29 Jan to establish and expand a bridgehead. In Feb, the Division smashed through Siegfried fortifications to the Prum river. After a short rest, the 90th smashed across the Moselle to take Mainz 22 Mar, and crossed the Rhine, the Main, and the Werra in rapid succession. Pursuit continued to the Czech border (18 Apr 45) and into the Sudeten hills. The Division was en route to Prague when the war in Europe ended. It returned to the U.S. in Dec 45 for demobilization. The 90th was activated again at Dallas, Texas 4 Aug 47 in the Organized Reserve.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Three
Distinguished Unit Citations - Five

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre.

91ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 91st ("Powder River") Division was established and organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. It participated in the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys Operations, occupied the Aubreville Sector of Lorraine, and was demobilized in April and May 1919 in U.S. The Division was activated at Camp White, Oregon, 15 Aug 42. It participated in the Oregon maneuvers Sep to Nov 43, then changed its station to Camp Adair, Oregon. The 91st left Hampton Roads, Va., for overseas 3 Apr 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Aug 1942
Inactivation - 1 Dec 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama.
Reactivation - 31 Dec 1946 at San Francisco, California.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rome-Arno, North Apennines, Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Charles H Gerhardt - Aug 42 to Jul 43
Maj Gen William G Livesay - Jul 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 91st Infantry Division arrived in North Africa 18 Apr to 10 May 44 and trained intensively at Arzew and Renan, French Morocco. Leaving by units, the entire Division was in Italy 19 Jun 44. Meanwhile, the 361st RCT landed at Anzio 1 Jun and fought near Velletri south of Rome from 3 Jun. The 363d RCT entered combat near Riparbella 4 Jul. On 12 Jul, the Division fought as a unit near Chianni, Italy for the high ground dominating the Arno River. By the 19th it had reached the river. The 363d RCT participated in the capture of Livorno 19 Jul, and in a quick thrust to the north, two units entered Pisa 24 Jul. From 24 Jul to 12 Sep 44, the 91st held their positions along the Arno while they underwent extensive training. On the 13th, the Division attacked the Gothic Line, took Monticelli 18 Sep, and advanced to the Santerno River through stubborn resistance 23 Sep. Moving through rocky escarpments and other natural barriers as well as heavy opposition, the 91st occupied Livergnano 13 Oct. The offensive was canceled, however, and the 91st assumed defensive positions below Pianoro 31 Oct. During Nov the 91st remained on the defensive, sending out small patrols. After resting in Dec, the Division returned to the line and maintained a static defensive front until 20 Mar 45, when the Division retired to Gagliano and Villanova to prepare for a new offensive. This final assault began 15 Apr 45. The 91st entered Bologna 21 Apr and moved along Highway #64 against slight resistance. After crossing the Po River on the 23d, the Division swung to the northeast, crossing the Adige River 26 Apr and reaching Treviso on the 29th. All enemy forces in Italy surrendered 2 May, and the 91st was assigned occupational duties in the province of Venezia-Giulia, including the Trieste area. It left Italy 31 Aug 45 for inactivation. The 91st Infantry Division was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at San Francisco, Calif. 31 Dec 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

92D INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 92d ("Buffalo") Division was established and organized in Oct and Nov 1917 with personnel chosen from colored selective service men. Most of the Division participated in the Meuse-Argonne Operation, and occupied the St Die and Marbache Sectors of Lorraine. The organization was demobilized in the U.S. in Feb and Mar 1919. The 92d was activated at Fort McClellan, Ala. 15 Oct 42, the second Negro combat division of World War II. It moved to Ft Huachuca, Arizona May 43, for further training, and participated in the Louisiana maneuvers Jan to Apr 44. The Division left Hampton Roads, Va. for overseas 22 Sep 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Oct 1942
Inactivation - 28 Nov 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New York.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: North Apennines, Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Edward M Almond - Oct 42 to Aug 45
Brig Gen John E Wood - Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 370th RCT, attached to the 1st Armored Division, arrived in Naples, Italy 1 Aug 1944 and entered combat on the 24th. It participated in the crossing of the Arno River, the occupation of Lucca and the penetration of the Gothic Line. Enemy resistance was negligible in its area. As Task Force 92, elements of the 92d attacked on the Ligurian coastal flank toward Massa, 5 Oct. By the 12th, the slight gains achieved were lost to counterattacks. On 13 Oct, the remainder of the Division concentrated for patrol activities. Elements of the 92d moved to the Serchio sector 3 Nov 44 and advanced in the Serchio River Valley against light resistance, but the attempt to capture Castelnuovo did not succeed. Patrol activities continued until 26 Dec when the enemy attacked forcing units of the 92d to withdraw. The attack ended 28 Dec. Aside from patrols and reconnaissance, units of the 92d attacked in the Serchio sector 5-8 Feb 45, but enemy counterattacks nullified Division advances. On 1 April, the 370th Regiment and the attached 442d Infantry Regiment (Nisei) attacked in the Ligurian Coastal sector and drove rapidly north against light opposition. The 370th took over the Serchio sector and pursued a retreating enemy 18 Apr until the collapse of enemy forces 29 Apr 45. Elements of the 92d Division entered La Spezia and Genoa on the 27th and took over selected towns along the Ligurian coast until the enemy surrendered 2 May. The Division left for home 16 Nov 45 and was inactivated at Camp Kilmer on the 28th.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; Italian Cross of War Merit.

93D INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 25th Infantry Regiment, later a component of the 93d Division, was organized as a Negro unit in New Orleans, La., in 1869. It was active in West Texas, took part in the Pine Ridge campaign, the last important engagement against Indians, and saw action in Cuba and the Philippines. The Division (Provisional) was organized Nov 1917 to Jan 1918, with colored personnel. Elements saw combat in the Champagne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, and Oise-Aisne Operations and in the Champagne, Verdun, Aire, and Anould Sectors, serving with French units. Demobilized Feb-Mar 1919, the Division was activated again at Fort Huachuca, Arizona 15 May 42, took part in the Louisiana maneuvers, Apr-Jun 43 and then moved to Camp Young, Calif. After maneuvers in California and Arizona, Nov-Dec 43, the 93d left San Francisco 21 Jan 44 for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 May 1942
Inactivation - 3 Feb 1946, at Camp Stoneman, California.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) New Guinea and Northern Solomons.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Charles P Hall - May 42 to Oct 42
Maj Gen Fred W Miller - Oct 42 to May 43
Maj Gen Raymond G Lehman - May 43 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Harry H Johnson - Aug 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: An advance party of the 93d Infantry Division arrived at Guadalcanal 29 Jan 44. Other echelons landed 6, 17 Feb and 5 Mar, one regiment disembarking at the Russell Islands, 7 Feb. The bulk of the division engaged in training, labor and security duties on Guadalcanal, the Treasury Islands from 7 Jun, Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, from 30 Oct. Component units performed similar duties at Wakde Island 20 Jan 45 to 2 Oct, Finschhafen 12 Oct 44 to 31 Mar 45, Los Negros 29 Sep to 16 Mar 45, Biak 10 Oct 44 to 1 Oct 45. Combat elements moved to Bougainville Island 28 Mar 44 and were attached to the Americal Division on the 30th. On that date they entered combat, assisting in attacks on the enemy perimeter. These elements, the 25th RCT, reconnoitered across the Laruma River 2 Apr and in the Torokina River Valley 7 to 12 Apr 44. The 25th RCT operated against the Japanese along the Kuma and East-West Trails during May. The combat team left for Green Islands during May and Jun. The 93d Rcn Troop attached to the XIV Corps remained to raid, patrol, and maintain perimeter positions. The Troop began training 12 Sep 44 and moved to Finschhafen 1 Nov. Security patrols had scattered contacts with the enemy at Urapas 3 to 15 Jan 45 and at Wardo 6 Nov-22 Dec and at Wari 31 Dec. The security detachments at Wardo and Wari were withdrawn 9-10 Feb 45. Almost all of the Division occupied Morotai, Dutch New Guinea 4 Apr 45 to 21 Oct 45. Scattered skirmishes occurred along the northwestern sector of the island. The 93d continued its labor and security missions. It occupied Sansapor 5 Apr to 10 Jul 45, Middleburg Island 5 Apr to 7 Oct 45, Noemfoor Island 13 Apr to 7 Jun 45. The Division moved to Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, where it remained from 1 Jul 45 to 7 Jan 46. Patrols encountered light resistance until the end of hostilities 15 Aug 45. Palawan was occupied 2 Jul to 5 Dec 45, Jolo 1 Jul to 2 Oct 45, Sanga-Sanga 3 Jul 45 to 6 Jan 46. The Division arrived at Mindanao 9 Oct 45, moved to Tacloban, Leyte 13 Jan 46, and left for home 17 Jan.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

94TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 94th Infantry Division was activated at Fort Custer, Michigan, 15 Sep 42 and shortly thereafter, Nov 42, moved to Camp Phillips, Kansas for training. The Division took part in the Tennessee maneuvers Sep-Nov 43, and then transferred to Camp McCain, Miss. In Jul 44 the Division moved to New York and left the port of embarkation 6 Aug 44 for England.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Sep 1942
Inactivation - 9 Feb 1946, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.
Reactivation - 1 Nov 1946, at Boston, Massachusetts.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Harry J Malony - Sep 42 to May 45
Brig Gen Louis J Fortier - May 45 to Jul 45
Maj Gen Allison J Barnett - Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Following a brief stay in England, the 94th landed on Utah Beach on D plus 94 (8 Sep 44) and moved into Brittany to assume responsibility for containing some 60,000 German troops besieged in the Channel ports of Lorient and St Nazaire. The 94th inflicted over 2700 casualties on the enemy and took 566 prisoners before being relieved on New Year's Day 1945. Moving west, the Division took positions in the Saar-Moselle Triangle, facing the Siegfried Switch Line, 7 Jan 45, and shifted to the offensive, 14 Jan, seizing Tettingen and Butzdorf that day. The following day, the Nennig-Berg-Wies area was wrested from the enemy, but severe counterattacks followed, and Butzdorf, Berg, and most of Nennig changed hands several times before being finally secured. On the 20th, an unsuccessful battalion attack against Orscholz, eastern terminus of the switch position, resulted in loss of most of two companies. In early Feb the Division took Campholz woods and seized Sinz. On 19 Feb 45, the Division launched a full-scale attack, 3 regiments abreast, storming the heights of Munzingen Ridge, backbone of the Saar-Moselle Triangle, and took all objectives. Moving forward, the 10th Armored and 94th secured the area from Orscholz to the confluence of the Saar and Moselle Rivers by 21 Feb 45. Then, launching an attack across the Saar, it established and expanded a bridgehead. By 2 Mar 45, the Division stretched over a 10-mile front, from Hocker Hill on the Saar through Zerf, and Lampaden to Ollmuth. A heavy German attack near Lampaden achieved penetrations, but the line was shortly restored, and on 13 Mar, spearheading the XX Corps, the 94th broke out of the bridgehead and drove to the Rhine, reaching that river 21 Mar. Ludwigshafen was taken 24 Mar in conjunction with CCA of the 12th Armored Division. The Division then moved by rail and motor to the vicinity of Krefeld, Germany, assuming responsibility, 3 Apr, for containing the west side of the Ruhr Pocket from positions along the Rhine. With the reduction of the pocket in mid-April, the Division was assigned military government duties, first in the Krefeld and later in the Dusseldorf areas. Shortly after V-E Day, movement to Czechoslovakia for further occupation duties began. The Division returned to the U.S. for demobilization in Feb 46. On 1 Nov 46, the 94th was reactivated at Boston, Mass., as an Organized Reserve unit.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

95TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 95th Infantry Division ("Victory" or "O.K." Division) was activated at Camp Swift, Texas 15 Jul 42. It moved to Fort Sam Houston, Texas Dec 42 and participated in the Louisiana maneuvers Jun to Aug 43. After being stationed at Camp Polk, La., it went on maneuvers at the Desert Training Center in California Oct 43 to Feb 44. The Division cohtinued its training at Indiantown Gap, Pa. and left the Boston port of embarkation for overseas 10 Aug 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1942
Inactivation - 15 Oct 1945 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.
Reactivation - 13 May 1947 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Harry L Twaddle - Jul 42 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 95th Infantry Division arrived in England 17 Aug 44. After receiving additional training, it moved to France 15 Sep and bivouacked near Norroy-le-Sec 1-14 Oct. The Division went into the line 19 Oct in the Moselle River bridgehead sector east of Moselle and south of Metz and patrolled the Seille River near Cheminot, repulsing enemy attempts to cross the river. On 1 Nov elements went over to the offensive, reducing an enemy pocket east of Maizieres. On the 8th, these units crossed the Moselle River and advanced to Bertrange. Against heavy resistance, the 95th captured the forts surrounding Metz and captured the city 22 Nov. The Division pushed toward the Saar 25 Nov and entered Germany on the 28th. The 95th seized a Saar River bridge 3 Dec and engaged in bitter house-to-house fighting for Saarlautern. Suburbs of the city fell and, although the enemy resisted fiercely, the Saar bridgehead was firmly established by 19 Dec. While some units went to an assembly area, others held the area against strong German attacks. On 2 Feb 45, the Division began moving to the Maastricht area in Holland, and by 14 Feb, elements were in the line near Meerselo in relief of British units. Relieved 23 Feb, the 95th assembled near Julich, Germany 1 Mar. It forced the enemy into a pocket near the Hitler Bridge at Uerdingen and cleared the pocket 5 Mar while elements advanced to the Rhine. From 12 Mar the 95th established defenses in the vicinity of Neuss. Assembling east of the Rhine at Beckum 3 Apr, it launched an attack across the Lippe River 4 Apr and captured Hamm and Kamen on the 6th. After clearing the enemy pocket between the Ruhr and the Mohne Rivers, the Division took Dortmund 13 Apr and maintained positions on the north bank of the Ruhr. On 15 Apr, the 95th was given occupational duties. It was inactivated in the U.S. The 95th was reactived 13 May 1947 in the Organized Reserve at Oklahoma City, Okla.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

96TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 96th Division ("Deadeye Division") was slated to be organized at Camp Wadsworth, S.C. during World War I, but the Armistice intervened and the Division was never activated. It was constituted "on paper" in 1923 and was activated 15 Aug 42, at Camp Adair, Oregon. In May 43 it was transferred to Fort Lewis, Wash., and between Jul and Nov 43, it took part in IV Corps maneuvers in Oregon. It was subsequently assigned to Camp White, Oregon and then to Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. in Mar 44 for additional training, prior to leaving San Francisco for Pacific area duty on 23 Jul 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Aug 1942
Inactivation - 3 Feb 1946, at Camp Anza, California.
Reactivation - 31 Dec 1946 at Helena, Montana, in the Organized Reserve.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Southern Philippines and Ryukyus.

COMMANDING GENERAL: Maj Gen James L Bradley - Aug 42 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 96th Infantry Division trained in Hawaiian Islands, Jul to Sep 44, before entering combat in an assault landing in Leyte Gulf, Philippine Islands, between Tanauan and Dulag, 20 Oct 44. Enemy resistance in the beachhead area was quickly broken and the Division had advanced to and secured the Tanauan-Dagami-Tabontabon sector by 9 Nov after heavy fighting. The Division continued to wipe out resistance on the island, engaging in small unit actions, patrolling, probing, and wiping out pockets of Japanese. Chalk Ridge was taken 12 Dec 44, and major organized resistance was at an end by Christmas Day. The next three months were spent in mopping up, security duty, training, and loading for the coming invasion of Okinawa. The Division left the Philippines 27 Mar 45 for Okinawa, making an assault landing on the island, 1 Apr 45. The landing was unopposed and a beachhead was established near Sunabe, 1-3 Apr. Resistance stiffened considerably as the Division advanced to Kakazu Ridge, where fighting was fierce, 7-16 Apr. The 96th assaulted and cracked the fanatically defended enemy defense line, Tanabaru-Nishibaru, 17-23 Apr, and after advancing slightly against extremely determined resistance, was relieved, 30 Apr, by the 77th Inf Div. The Division trained and rested, 1-9 May, while elements mopped up by-passed enemy pockets and then returned to the offensive, 10 May, attacking and capturing Conical-Sugar Hill Ridge, 21 May, thus breaking the right flank of the Shuri defenses. Heavy rains the following week slowed down the advance. The offensive was resumed 30 May, against weakening enemy resistance; Japanese north of Yonabaru-Shuri-Naha Road area were cleared out. Resistance stiffened again, 3 Jun, and Laura Hill was taken, 14 Jun 45, only after a bloody fight; the last important Japanese defense position, the Yuza-Dake, Yaeju-Dake Hill mass, was secured by 17 Jun, and on 22 Jun all resistance was declared at an end. The Division patrolled an area from Chan to Ogusuku until 30 Jun. After resting in July, the Division left Okinawa for Mindoro, in the Philippines, and engaged in a training program. The Division left the Philippines 17 Jan 46 for the U.S., arriving in Feb 46 for inactivation.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Four
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

97TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 97th Infantry Division was activated at Camp Swift, Texas, 25 Feb 43. It participated in the Louisiana maneuvers Oct 43 to Jan 44, then moved to Ft Leonard Wood, Mo. The Division went to San Luis Obispo, Calif. Jul 44 and continued its training at Camp Cooke, Calif. from Sep 44. The 97th left for overseas 19 Feb 45.from the New York port of embarkation.

DATE OF: Activation - 25 Feb 1943
Inactivation - 31 Mar 1946 in Japan.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Brig Gen Louis A Craig - 4 Feb 43 to 31 Dec 43
Brig Gen Milton B Halsey - 1 Jan 44 to Sep 45
Maj Gen Herman F Kramer - Sep 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 97th Infantry Division landed at Le Havre, France 2 Mar 45 and moved to Camp Lucky Strike. On 28 Mar the Division crossed the German border west of Aachen and took up a defensive position along the west bank of the Rhine River opposite Dusseldorf, engaging in patrolling. The 97th entered the battle of the Ruhr Pocket, crossing the Rhine near Bonn 3 Apr and taking up a position on the southern bank of the Sieg River. It crossed that river 7 Apr against light resistance and fought a street-to-street engagement in Siegburg on the 10th. Pushing on toward Dusseldorf through difficult terrain and heavy resistance in densely-wooded areas, the Division captured Solingen 17 Apr. Dusseldorf fell on the next day and the Ruhr Pocket was eliminated. Moving to protect the left flank of the Third Army on its southern drive, the 97th took Cheb, Czechoslovakia on 25 Apr 45 and attacked the Czechoslovak Pocket near Widen, Germany on the 29th. It had advanced to Konstantinovy Lazne, Czechoslovakia when it received the cease fire order on 7 May. The Division left for Le Havre 16 Jun 45 for redeployment to the Pacific, arriving at Cebu, Philippine Islands 16 Sep and then sailed to Japan for occupation duty, arriving at Yokohama 23 Sep 45. The Division was inactivated in Japan, 31 Mar 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

98TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 98th Division ("Iroquois Division") was slated to be organized in World War I, but the Armistice came before its activation date. The Division was activated in World War II, but saw no combat. It was activated 15 Sep 42 at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., and after training, moved to Tennessee to take part in the Second Army maneuvers, Sep 43-Nov 43. In Nov 43, it transferred to Camp Rucker, Ala., for additional training, and in Apr 44 moved to Fort Lawton, Wash. to stage for overseas movement. The Division left the Seattle port of embarkation 13 Apr 44 for Hawaii.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Sep 1942
Inactivation - 16 Feb 1946, in Japan.
Reactivation - 19 Dec 1946 at Syracuse, New York.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) None.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Paul L Ransom - Sep 42 to Nov 43
Maj Gen George W Griner, Jr. - Nov 43 to Nov 44
Maj Gen Arthur M Harper - Nov 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 98th Infantry Division saw no combat in World War II. It arrived in Hawaii 19 Apr 44 and remained on security duty until the end of the war in the Pacific. In mid-August 45 the Division left for occupation duty in Japan, arriving 27 Sep 45, and remained until inactivated in Feb 46. The Division was activated again at Syracuse, N.Y., as an Organized Reserve unit, 19 Dec 46.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

99TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 99th Infantry Division ("Checkerboard Division") was constituted in 1921 and assigned to the Third Service Command with home station at Pittsburgh, Pa. It was activated at Camp Van Dorn, Miss. 15 Nov 42. After participating in the Louisiana maneuvers Sep to Nov 43, it moved to Camp Maxey, Texas for additional training. The 99th left the Boston port of embarkation for overseas 30 Sep 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Nov 1942
Inactivation - 27 Sep 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Thompson Lawrence - Nov 42 to Jul 43
Maj Gen Walter E Lauer - Jul 43 to Aug 45
Brig Gen Frederick H Black - Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 99th Infantry Division arrived in England 10 Oct 44, moved to Le Havre, France 3 Nov, and proceeded to Aubel, Belgium to prepare for combat. The Division first saw action on the 9th, taking over the defense of the sector north of the Roer River between Schmidt and Monschau. After defensive patrolling, the 99th probed the Siegfried Line against heavy resistance 13 Dec. The Von Rundstedt attack caught the Division on the 16th. Although cut up and surrounded in part, the 99th held as a whole until reinforcements came. Then it drew back gradually to form defensive positions east of Elsenborn on the 19th. Here it held firmly against violent enemy attacks. From 21 Dec 44 to 30 Jan 45 the unit was engaged in aggressive patrolling and reequipping. It attacked toward the Monschau Forest 1 Feb, mopping up and patrolling until it was relieved for training and rehabilitation 13 Feb. On 2 Mar 45 the Division took the offensive, moving toward Keln and crossing the Erft Canal near Glesch. After clearing towns west of the Rhine, it crossed the river at Remagen on the 11th and continued to Linz and to the Wied. Crossing on the 23d, it pushed east on the Koln-Frankfurt highway to Giessen. Against light resistance it crossed the Dill River and pushed on to Krofdorf-Gleiberg, taking Giessen 29 Mar. The 99th then moved to Schwarzenau 3 Apr and attacked the southeast sector of the Ruhr Pocket on the 5th. Although the enemy resisted fiercely, the Ruhr Pocket collapsed with the fall of Iserlohn 16 Apr. The last drive began 23 Apr. The 99th crossed the Ludwig Canal against stiff resistance and established a bridgehead over the Altmuhl River 25 Apr. The Danube was crossed near Eining on the 27th and the Isar at Landshut 1 May after a stubborn fight. The attack continued without opposition to the Inn River and Giesenhausen when V-E Day came. The 99th received occupational duties until it left for home and inactivation 17 Sep 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Two

FOREIGN AWARDS: Two; both the Belgian Fourrägere.

100TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 100th Division ("Century Division") was scheduled for activation in World War I at Camp Bowie, Texas, but the Armistice intervened and the Division was never organized. In World War II, the Division was activated at Fort Jackson, S.C. 15 Nov 42 and trained there under XII Corps of the Second Army. In Nov 43 the Division took part in the Second Army maneuvers in Tennessee and in Jan 44 moved to Fort Bragg, N.C. for additional training prior to departing New York port of embarkation for France, 6 Oct 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Nov 1942
Inactivation - 10 Jan 1946, at Hampton Roads, Virginia.
Reactivation - 23 Oct 1946, at Louisville, Kentucky.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Withers A Burress - Nov 42 to Sep 45
Brig Gen Andrew C Tychsen - Sep 45 to Jan 46

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 100th Infantry Division landed at Marseille, France, 20 Oct 44, and sent its first elements into combat at St Remy in the Vosges Mts, 1 Nov 44. The Division as a whole began the relief of the 45th at Baccarat, 5 Nov 44, assuming control of the sector 9 Nov. The attack jumped off 12 Nov, the Division driving against the German winter line in the Vosges Mts. The Division took Bertrichamps and Clairupt, pierced the German line, and seized Raon l'Etape and St Blaise, 16-26 Nov. Later in November, elements assisted in holding the Saverne Gap bridgehead while the bulk of the Division went into reserve. In December, the Division went on the offensive in the vicinity of Bitche. Wingen and Lemberg were occupied in fierce fighting, 6-10 Dec, and Reyersweiler fell, 11-13 Dec. Fort Schiesseck capitulated after a heavy assault, 20 Dec. With the outbreak of the Von Rundstedt offensive, the Division was ordered to halt the attack and to hold defensive positions, south of Bitche, as part of the Seventh Army mission during the Bulge battle. German counter-attacks of 1 and 8-10 Jan 45 were repulsed; thereafter the sector was generally quiet and the Division prepared for a resumption of the offensive. On 15 Mar 45 the attack jumped off and on 16 Mar, Bitche fell to the 100th. Taking Neustadt and Ludwigshafen, the Division reached the Rhine, 24 Mar. Crossing the Rhine, 31 Mar, it moved south in the wake of the 10th Armd Div and then east across the Neckar River, establishing and enlarging a bridgehead, 4-11 Apr. Heilbronn fell in house-to-house fighting, 12 Apr, and the Division resumed its rapid pursuit of the enemy, reaching Stuttgart by 21 Apr. The 100th was mopping up along the Neckar, southeast of Stuttgart, 23 Apr, when it was pinched out of VI Corps, and confined its action to patrolling the sector east of Stuttgart. Shifting to Goppingen 30 Apr, the Division engaged in occupational duties as the war in Europe ended. The Division left France in Dec 45 for the U.S. and was inactivated in Jan 46. It was activated again at Louisville, Ky., 23 Oct 46, as an Organized Reserve unit, having previously (16 Oct 46) been redesignated the 100th A/B Div.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Seven

101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 101st Airborne Division ("Screaming Eagles") was activated 15 Aug 42 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. It moved to Fort Bragg, North Carolina Sep 42 and participated in the Tennessee maneuvers Jun to Jul 43. After receiving further training at Fort Bragg, the Division left the New York port of embarkation for overseas 5 Sep 43.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Aug 1942
Inactivation - 30 Nov 1945 in Germany.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe. Elements participated in the Normandy campaign and the entire division minus the 2d Bn, 401st Glider Infantry took part in the Ardennes campaign.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen William C Lee	-	Aug 42 to Mar 44
Maj Gen Maxwell D Taylor	-	Apr 45 to Sep 45
Brig Gen William N Gillmore	-	Sep 45
Brig Gen Gerald S Mickle	-	Sep 45 to Oct 45
Brig Gen Stewart Cutler	-	Oct 45 to Dec 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 101st Airborne arrived in England 15 Sep 43 and received additional training in Berkshire and Wiltshire. On 6 Jun 44, the Division was dropped into Normandy behind Utah Beach. Against fierce resistance it took Pouppeville, Vierville, and St Come du Mont. On the 12th, the stronghold of Carentan fell, and after mopping up and maintaining its positions, the Division returned to England 13 Jul for rest and training. On 17 Sep 44, taking part in one of the largest of airborne invasions, the 101st landed in Holland, took Vechel and held the Zon bridge. St Oedenrode and Eindhoven fell after sharp fighting on the 17th and 18th. Opheusden changed hands in a shifting struggle, but the enemy was finally forced to withdraw 9 Oct. After extensive patrols, the Division returned to France 28 Nov for further training. On 18 Dec it moved to Belgium to stop the German breakthrough. Moving into Bastogne under the acting command of Brig Gen Anthony C. McAuliffe, it set up a circular defense and although completely surrounded, refused to surrender 22 Dec. Its perimeter held against violent attacks. The 4th Armored Division finally reached the 101st on the 26th and the enemy offensive was blunted. Very heavy fighting continued near Bastogne for the rest of Dec and Jan. On 17 Jan 45 the Division moved to Drulingen and Pfaffenhoffen in Alsace and engaged in defensive harassing patrols along the Moder River. On 31 Jan, it crossed the Moder in a three-company raid. After assembling at Mourmelon, France, 26 Feb 45 for training, it moved to the Ruhr Pocket 31 Mar, patrolling and raiding in Apr and engaging in military government at Rheydt and Munchen-Gladbach. The 101st reached Berchtesgaden by the end of the war and performed occupational duties until inactivation in Germany.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Two
Distinguished Unit Citations - Thirteen

FOREIGN AWARDS: Three; Belgian Fourragere, French Croix de Guerre, and Netherlands Orange Lanyard.

102D INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 102d Division ("Ozark Division") was constituted "on paper" as an Organized Reserve division in June 1921 with headquarters at St Louis, Missouri. It was activated 15 Sep 42 at Camp Maxey, Texas, training under X Corps of the Third Army. After taking part in the Louisiana maneuvers, Sep-Nov 43, the Division was transferred to Camp Swift, Texas, receiving additional training under XVIII and XXIII Corps successively. In July 44 the Division moved to Fort Dix, New Jersey and left the New York port of embarkation for overseas duty 12 Sep 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Sep 1942
Inactivation - 12 Mar 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.
Reactivation - 24 Jan 1947 at Kansas City, Missouri.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen John B Anderson - - Sep 42 to Jan 44
Maj Gen Frank A Keating - Jan 44 to Dec 45
Brig Gen Charles M Busbee - Feb 46 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 102d Infantry Division arrived at Cherbourg, France, 23 Sep 44, and, after a short period of training near Valognes, moved to the German-Netherlands border. On 26 Oct elements attached to other divisions entered combat and on 3 Nov the Division assumed responsibility for the sector from the Wurm River to Waurichen. A realignment of sectors and the return of elements placed the 102d in full control of its units for the first time 24 Nov 44 as it prepared for an attack to the Roer. The attack jumped off 29 Nov and carried the Division to the river through Welz, Flossdorf, and Linnich. After a period of aggressive patrolling along the Roer, 4-19 Dec, the Division took over the XIII Corps sector from the Wurm River, north of the village of Wurm, to Barmen on the south, and trained for river crossing. On 23 Feb 45, the 102d attacked across the Roer, advanced toward Lovenich, by-passed Munchen-Gladbach, took Krefeld 3 Mar, and reached the Rhine. During March the Division was on the defensive along the Rhine, its sector extending from Homburg south to Dusseldorf. Crossing the river in April, the Division attacked in the Wesergebirge, meeting stiff opposition. Wilsede and Hessisch-Oldendorf fell 12 Apr 45 and the 102d pushed on to the Elbe, meeting little resistance. Breitenfeld fell 15 Apr and the Division outposted the Elbe River, 48 miles from Berlin, its advance halted on orders. It patrolled and maintained defensive positions until the end of hostilities in Europe, then moved to Gotha for occupational duty. In March 46 the 102d returned to the U.S. for demobilization and inactivation. It was activated again as a unit in the Organized Reserve, 24 Jan 47, at Kansas City, Missouri.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - Four

103D INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 103d Infantry Division ("Cactus" Division) was organized in Nov 1921 with headquarters at Denver, Colorado. It was activated at Camp Claiborne, La. 15 Nov 42, participated in the Louisiana maneuvers Sep to Nov 43, then moved to Camp Howze, Texas for additional training. The Division left the New York port of embarkation for overseas 6 Oct 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Nov 1942
Inactivation - 22 Sep 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York.
Reactivation - 7 May 1947 at Des Moines, Iowa.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Charles G Haffner, Jr. - Nov 42 to Jan 45
Maj Gen Anthony C McAuliffe - Jan 45 to Jul 45
Brig Gen John N Robinson - Aug 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 103d Infantry Division arrived at Marseille, France 20 Oct 44. It relieved the Third Division at Chevry 8 Nov and attacked west of St Die 16 Nov in its drive through the Vosges Mountains. Meeting heavy resistance all the way, it crossed the Meurthe River, took St Die 23 Nov, and captured Diefenbach on 29 Nov and Selestat on 4 Dec. The Division crossed the Zintzel River at Griesbach 10 Dec. Pushing through Glimbach, the 103d crossed the Lauter River into Germany 15 Dec and assaulted the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line. On the 22d, the Division moved west to the Sarreguemines area where an active defense was maintained. The enemy offensive did not develop in its sector and the 103d moved to Reichshofen 14 Jan 45 to take up positions along the Sauer River. Defensive patrols were active and a limited attack on Soufflenheim on the 19th was repulsed by the enemy. On the 20th, the Division withdrew to the Moder and repulsed German advances near Muhlhausen 23-25 Jan. The 103d's offensive began 15 Mar 45. Crossing the Moder and Zintzel Rivers and taking Muhlhausen against sharp opposition, the Division moved over the Lauter River and penetrated the defenses of the Siegfried Line. As German resistance disintegrated, the 103d reached the Rhine Valley 23 Mar and engaged in mopping up operations in the plain west of the Rhine River. In April it received occupational duties until 20 Apr when it resumed the offensive, pursuing a fleeing enemy through Stuttgart and taking Munsinger on the 24th. Crossing the Danube near Ulm on the 26th, it took Innsbruck on 3 May and reached the Brenner Pass on the 4th. After V-E Day the Division received occupational duties until it left for home and inactivation. The 103d was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at Des Moines, Iowa 7 May 1947.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - None

104TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 104th Infantry Division ("Timberwolves") was activated 15 Sep 42 at Camp Adair, Oregon. It took part in the Oregon maneuvers Aug to Nov 43 and those in the California-Arizona area from Nov 43 to Mar 44. The Division moved to Camp Carson, Colorado for further training and left the New York port of embarkation for overseas 27 Aug 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Sep 1942
Inactivation - 20 Dec 1945 at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Reactivation - 1 Dec 1946 at Portland, Oregon.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Gilbert R Cook - Jun 42 to 1 Oct 43
Maj Gen Terry de la M Allen - Oct 43 to Oct 45
Brig Gen Charles K Gailey, Jr - Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 104th Infantry Division landed in France 7 Sep 44. It moved into defensive positions in the vicinity of Wuestwezel, Belgium 23 Oct 44 and went over to the offensive on the 26th, taking Zundert, gaining control of the Breda-Roosendaal Road and overrunning Vaart Canal defenses. Leur and Etten fell as the Division advanced to the Mark River 31 Oct. A coordinated attack over the Mark River at Standaardbuiten 2 Nov 44 established a bridghead. Zevenbergen was captured and the Maas River reached on 5 Nov. While the bulk of the Division moved near Aachen, Germany, elements remained to secure Moerdijk before being relieved on 7 Nov. The 104th attacked 16 Nov taking Stolberg and pushing on against heavy resistance. Eschweiler fell on the 21st and the enemy was cleared from the area west of the Inde River including Inden by 2 Dec. Lucherberg was held against enemy counterattacks on 3 Dec, and all strongholds west of the Roer River were captured by the 23d. The 104th actively defended its sector near Duren and Merken from 15 Dec 44 to 22 Feb 45. Then it moved across the Roer taking Huchem-Stammeln, Birkesdorf and North Duren. On 5 Mar, after heavy fighting, it entered Koln. After defending the west bank of the Rhine, the Division crossed the river at Honnef 22 Mar 45, and attacked to the east of the Remagen Bridgehead. After a period of mopping up and consolidation, it participated in the trap of enemy troops in the Ruhr Pocket. The 104th repulsed heavy attacks near Medebach and captured Paderborn 1 Apr 45. After regrouping, it advanced to the east and crossed the Weser River on the 8th, blocking enemy exits from the Harz Mountains. The Division then crossed the Saale River and took Halle in a bitter five-day struggle 15 to 19 Apr. The sector to the Mulde River was cleared by the 21st, and after vigorous patrolling, the Division contacted the Red Army at Pretzsch 26 Apr. The 104th left for home and inactivation 27 Jun. It was reactivated in the Organized Reserve 1 Dec 46 at Portland, Oregon.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One
Distinguished Unit Citations - Nine

106TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The 106th Infantry Division ("Golden Lions") was activated at Fort Jackson, South Carolina 15 Mar 43. It participated in the Tennessee maneuvers from Jan to Mar 44, then transferred to Camp Atterbury, Indiana for additional training. The Division left for overseas from the Boston port of embarkation 10 Nov 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Mar 1943
Inactivation - 2 Oct 1945 at Camp Shanks, New York.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Ardennes and Rhineland.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Alan W Jones - Mar 43 to Nov 44
Brig Gen Herbert T Perrain - Dec 44 to Jan 45
Maj Gen Donald A Stroh - Feb 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 106th Infantry Division arrived in England 17 Nov 44 and trained briefly, then moved to France 6 Dec. It relieved the 2d Infantry Division in the Schnee Eifel on the 11th. The Von Rundstedt attack was thrown in force at the 106th on 16 Dec. The 422d and 423d Infantry Regiments were encircled and cut off from the remainder of the Division by a junction of enemy forces in the vicinity of Schonberg. They regrouped for a counterattack but were blocked by the enemy and lost to the Division 18 Dec. The rest of the Division withdrew from St Vith on the 21st under constant enemy fire and pulled back over the Salm River at Vielsalm 23 Dec. On the 24th, the 424th Regiment attached to the 7th Armored Division fought a delaying action at Manhay until ordered to an assembly area. From 25 Dec 44 to 9 Jan 45, the Division received reinforcements and supplies at Anthisnes, Belgium, and returned to the struggle, securing objectives along the Ennal-Logbierme line on the 15th after heavy fighting. After being pinched out by advancing divisions, the 106th assembled at Stavelot on the 18th for rehabilitation and training. It moved to the vicinity of Hunningen 7 Feb for defensive patrols and training. In March, the 424th advanced along the high ground between Berk and the Simmer River and was again pinched out at Olds on the 7th. A period of training and patrolling followed until 15 Mar when the Division moved to St. Quentin for rehabilitation and the reconstitution of lost units. For the remainder of its stay in Europe, the 106th handled Prisoners of War enclosures and engaged in occupational duties. It left for home and inactivation 21 Sep 45.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - None
Distinguished Unit Citations - One

PHILIPPINE DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The Philippine Division was activated at Fort William McKinley in the Philippines on 8 June 1921. Shortly before the war, triangularization of the Division began, but this process was interrupted by hostilities and the failure of needed replacements to arrive in time. The Division included two Philippine Scout regiments -- the 45th Inf and the 57th Inf -- and one American regiment -- the 31st Inf -- and was part of the Regular Army.

DATE OF: Activation - 8 Jun 1921
Redesignation to 12th Infantry Division (PS) - 6 Apr 1946.
Inactivation - 30 Apr 1947 at Camp O'Donnell, P.I.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Philippine Islands.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Jonathan M Wainwright - Nov 40 to Dec 41
Brig Gen Maxon S'Lough - Dec 41 to May 42

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Units of the Philippine Division were on security missions at Manila, Ft McKinley, and Bataan prior to the declaration of war in the Pacific, 8 Dec 41. After undergoing two days of bombings, the Division moved into the field to cover the withdrawal of troops to Bataan and to resist the enemy in the Subic Bay area. From 11 to 23 Dec, positions were organized and strengthened and on 23 Dec the Division was assigned to the Bataan Defense Forces. While the 31st Inf moved to the vicinity of Zig-Zag to cover the flanks of troops withdrawing from central and southern Luzon, 30 Dec, the rest of the Division organized the main and reserve positions on Bataan. The 31st Inf moved to a defensive position on the west side of the Olongapo road near Layac Junction 5 Jan 42. This junction was lost on the 6th, but the withdrawal to Bataan had been successfully concluded. The Division was placed in reserve from 7 to 14 Jan 42. This period was largely one of reconnaissance and development by the Japanese in preparation for their attack on the main battle position on the Abucay line. Elements repulsed night attacks near Abucay 10-12 Jan and other elements of the Division counterattacked on the 16th. Strong offensive and defensive action was not able to prevent enemy penetrations and the Division withdrew to the Reserve Battle Position in the Pilar-Bagac area 26 Jan. Until the latter part of March the enemy, made cautious by heavy losses, engaged in patrols and limited local attacks, and after a general retirement 24 Feb did not undertake any serious activity on this front until 28 Mar. During this period elements of the Division were shifted to assist in the defense of other sectors. The enemy attack of 28 Mar struck at a division weakened by malnutrition, sickness, and prolonged exposure to combat. The Division, no longer operating as a coordinated unit, was unable to counterattack against heavy enemy assaults. On 8 Apr the 57th Inf and the 31st Inf were lost near the Alangan River, and the 45th Inf surrendered 10 Apr 42. The victory over Japan ended the ordeal of the March of Death and the misery of Japanese prison camps for the survivors of the Philippine Division. On 6 Apr 46 the Division was reorganized and redesignated the 12th Infantry Division (Philippine Scouts). It was inactivated 30 Apr 47 at Camp O'Donnell, P.I.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Three
Distinguished Unit Citations - One (all units)

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Buri 7th Inf 38th
Burias Americal
Busenberg 42d
Butera 2d Armd
Butner, Camp 4th Inf 35th 78th 89th
Butzdorf 94th

CABALLO I 38th
Cabaruan Hills 6th Inf
"Cactus" Div 103d
Cagayan Valley 6th Inf 25th 32d 37th

California 40th
California-Arizona Maneuvers see Maneuvers also Desert Training Center and Camp Young
Calore R 34th 45th
Camalaniugan 11th A/B
Campbell, Camp 3d Inf 5th Inf 8th Armd 12th 14th 20th 26th
Campbell, Task Force 20th
Campholz 94th
Campobello 2d Armd
Canolle 10th Mtn
Cantigny Sector 1st Inf
Capas Trail 38th
Cape Gloucester 40th
Capul Americal
Caraballo Mts 25th 33d
Carabao 38th
Carabello, Camp 38th
Carentan 2d Armd 82d 83d 101st
Carolina Maneuvers see Maneuvers
Carson, Camp 10th Mtn 71st 89th 104th
Carteret 26th
Casablanca 2d Armd 82d 85th 88th
Cassino 3d Inf 34th 36th 45th 88th
Castelforte 85th
Castellonorato 85th
Castelnuovo 92d
Caumont 1st Inf 5th Inf
"Cavalry Troopers" 1st Cav
Caves, Camp 24th
Cebu Americal 77th 97th
Cecina R 34th
Center Sector Alsace 29th 88th
"Century" Div 100th
Chaffee, Camp 6th Armd 14th 16th
Chalk Ridge 96th
Chalons 80th
Chambois 90th
Chambrey 35th
Champagne-Marne Operation 3d Inf 26th 28th 42d 93d
Champagne 28th 32d 93d
Champlon 76th
Chan 96th
Charleville-Mezieres 5th Armd
Charmes 79th
Chartres 7th Armd
Chateauneuf 83d
Chateau-Thierry 7th Armd
Chateau-Thierry Sector 3d Inf
Cheb 1st Inf 97th
"Checkerboard" Div 99th
Chemnitz 76th
Cherbourg 4th Inf 9th Inf 10th Armd 26th 44th 66th 79th 102d
Cheminot 95th
Chevry 103d
Chianni 91st
Chicago 33d
Chichagof Harbor 7th Inf
Chouigui Pass 34th
Chungking 8th Armd
Cigliano 1st Armd
Cisterna 34th
Civil War 28th 29th 32d 36th
Civitavecchia 34th
Claiborne, Camp 34th 37th 44th 82d 84th 101st 103d
Clairupt 100th
Clark Field 37th
Clark, Fort 2d Cav
Clark, George R 38th
Clerf R 26th 80th
Clervaux 17th
Cleveland 83d
"Clover Leaf" Div 88th
Coburg 11th Armd 71st
Cody, Camp 34th
Colmar Canal 75th
Colmar Pocket 3d Inf 12th 28th 36th 75th
Cologne see Koln
Colorado 45th
Columbus 37th
Commercy 80th
Compiegne Forest 5th Armd
Conde 5th Armd
Confederacy 29th
Conical-Sugar Hill Ridge 96th
Connecticut 43d
Cooke, Camp 5th Armd 11th Armd 86th 97th
Cordillera Mts 6th Inf
Corregidor 38th
Cotentin 4th Inf 6th Inf 9th Inf 35th
Council Bluffs 34th
Coutances 4th Armd 5th Armd
Creuzburg 4th Armd
Cross of Lorraine 79th
Crozon Peninsula 8th Inf
Cuba 93d
"Custer" Div 85th
Custer, Fort (Camp) 5th Inf 85th 94th
Cutigliano 10th Mtn
"Cyclone" Div 38th
Cyclops Airdrome 41st
Czechoslovakia 1st Inf 2d Inf 4th Armd 5th Inf 9th Inf 16th 26th 87th 94th

DACHAU 42d 45th
Dagami 7th Inf 96th
Dahl 80th
Dahlem 69th
Dahn 42d
Dallas 90th
Damortis 33d
Dannenberg 5th Armd
Danube R 10th Armd 11th Armd 12th 14th 20th 26th 42d 45th 63d 65th 71st 86th 99th 103d
Darmstadt 63d
Dasburg 17th
Davao 24th 31st 41st
"Deadeye" Div 96th
Dead Man's Ridge, Battle of 17th
Deiningen 20th
Delaware 29th

Delme Ridge 80th
Denver 103d
Desert Training Center 4th Armd 5th Armd 7th Armd 7th Inf 9th Armd 33d 77th 81st 85th 90th 95th see also California-Arizona Maneuvers and Camp Young
Des Moines 103d
Dessau 3d Armd 9th Inf
Devantave 84th
Devens, Fort (Camp) 1st Inf 26th 32d 45th
Dickweiler 4th Inf
Diefenbach 103d
Dieuze 26th
Digdig 25th
Digos 24th
Dill R 99th
Dillingen 12th 65th
Dinard 83d
Dingalan Bay 6th Inf
Dinkelsbuhl 12th
District of Columbia 29th 81st
Dix, Fort 1st Armd 4th Inf 44th 85th 102d
"Dixie" Div 31st
Dodge, Camp 88th
Dollendorf 87th
Dolomite Alps 88th
Domaniale Forest see Foret Dominiale
Donauworth 42d
Dorf 20th
Dornot 7th Armd
Dorsten 8th Armd
Dortmund 75th 79th 95th
Dortmund-Ems Canal 75th
Dossenheim 44th
Douve R 90th
Dreux 5th Armd 7th Armd
Drinumor R 31st 32d 43d
Drulingen 101st
Drum, Fort 38th
Duisburg 13th Armd 17th
Dulag 7th Inf 96th
Dulken 84th
Durboslar 29th
Duren 3d Armd 8th Inf 104th
Dusseldorf 94th 97th 102d
Dutch New Guinea 6th Inf 24th 31st 93d

EAST-WEST TRAIL 93d
Echternach 9th Armd 76th 83d 89th
Edwards, Camp 26th 36th 82d
Eger see Cheb
Ehingen 44th
Ehrenbreitstein 69th
Eibelshausen 86th
Eichstatt 86th
"89ers" 89th
Eilenburg 69th
Eindhoven 101st
Eining 99th
Eisenach 89th
Elbe R 2d Armd 5th Armd 7th Armd 8th Armd 29th 30th 35th 69th 82d 83d 84th 102d
Elbeuf 28th
El Fraile I 38th
El Guettar 1st Armd 1st Inf
Elle R 29th
Elsenborn 2d Inf 9th Inf 28th 99th
Embermenil 79th
Emelie 35th
Engebi 7th Inf
England 1st Inf 2d Armd 4th Armd 6th Armd 8th Armd 11th Armd 12th 28th 29th 35th 66th 69th 76th 78th 82d 83d 84th 87th 90th 94th 95th 99th 101st 106th
English Channel 66th
Eniwetok Atoll 7th Inf 27th
Ennal 106th
Enns R 71st 80th
Ensemble de Bitche 44th
Entenpfuhl 78th
Epinal 45th
Erbach 63d
Erft Canal 8th Inf 83d 99th
Erfurt 80th
Erlauf 65th
Eschenau 13th Armd
Eschweiler 17th 104th
Espeler 17th
Esperance, Cape 25th
Esperance Sector 42d
Espiritu Santo I 27th 43d
Essen 17th
Etten 104th
Eupen 3d Armd
Eure R 5th Armd
Euskirchen 78th
Eure-Seine corridor 5th Armd
Euvezin Sector 89th
Evron 80th
Ewa Plaine 25th

FAID PASS 34th
Fais I 81st
Falaise Gap 3d Armd 5th Armd 9th Inf 80th 90th
Falkenstein 87th
Farnetto 88th
Faulquemont 80th
Fedala 3d Inf
Federated Indian Tribes 6th Inf
Fern Pass 44th
Ferryville 34th
"Fighting First" 1st Inf
"Fighting 69th" 69th
Fiji Is Americal 37th
Fils R 10th Armd
Finschhafen 93d
Firenzuola 85th 88th
Flamierge 17th
Flanders 27th
Florida 28th 31st
Flossdorf 102d
Fondi 88th
Fondouk Gap 34th
Fontainebleau 5th Inf
Forbach 70th
Foret de Mont Castre 90th

Foret de Parroy 44th 79th
Foret Dominiale 35th
Formia 85th
Formigny 1st Inf
Forrest, Camp 8th Inf 17th 30th 33d 80th
Fort Driant 87th
Fort du Roule 79th
Fort Simserhof 44th
Fouhren 4th Inf
France 2d Inf 6th Armd 8th Armd 8th Inf 10th Armd 12th 13th A/B 13th Armd 14th 16th 17th 20th 26th 28th 29th 35th 36th 40th 42d 44th 45th 63d 65th 71st 76th 78th 79th 80th 82d 83d 84th 85th 86th 87th 89th 90th 95th 97th 99th 100th 101st 102d 103d 104th 106th
Frankfurt-am-Main 5th Inf 6th Armd 9th Armd 70th 99th
Fremont, Camp 8th Inf
Frascati 85th
Frejus 36th
French Morocco 1st Armd 3d Ihf 45th 85th
Freyung 11th Armd
Friedrichroda 89th
Fukuoka 32d
Fukushima 27th
Fulda 11th Armd 26th
Funston, Camp 10th Mtn 89th
Furth 42d
Fussen 44th

GAETA 85th
Gafsa 1st Armd 1st Inf
Gagliano 91st
Gambsheim 79th
Garakayo I 81st
Garda, Lake 10th Mtn
Gargnano 10th Mtn
Garigliano 85th 88th
Gathemo 28th
Geilenkirchen 2d Armd 29th 84th
Gela 2d Armd 82d
Gemund 2d Inf
Gemunden 14th
Genoa 92d
Georgia 30th
Gera 80th
Gera R 76th
German Army
5th Panzer Army-2d Armd
7th Army-3d Armd 4th Inf
19th Army-44th
21st Army-82d
53d Panzer Corps-7th Armd
Von Clausewitz Panzer Div-5th Armd
Germany 6th Armd 9th Armd 9th Inf 12th 13th Armd 16th 17th 20th 28th 30th 35th 63d 76th 78th 84th 86th 89th 95th 102d 103d
Germersheim 12th 14th
Germont 87th
Gerolstein 11th Armd
Gertwiller 14th
Giesenhausen 99th
Giessen 99th
Gilbert Is 27th
Givet 11th Armd 17th 28th
Glesch 99th
Glimbach 103d
Goesdorf 80th
"Golden Acorn" Div 87th
"Golden Arrow" Div 8th Inf
"Golden Lions" 106th
Goldie R 32d
Gona 41st
Goodenough I 24th
Goppingen 100th
Gordon, Camp 4th Inf 10th Armd 26th 82d
Gotha 89th 102d
Gothic Line 85th 88th 91st 92d
Gottingen 2d Inf
Gouvy 84th
Government House Hill 77th
Grafenau 11th Armd
Grande I 38th
Grandmenil 75th
Graneck 16th
Grant, Camp 86th
Greene, Camp 3d Inf 4th Inf 41st
Great Britain-Armed Forces see British Army
Green Is 93d
Green Mtn Boys 43d
Grenade, Operation 83d
Gressenich 83d
Grevenmacher 83d
Griesbach 103d
Grosbous 26th
Gross-Auheim 44th
Grossenlinden 87th
Grosskampenberg 11th Armd
Gross Rederching 87th
Gruber, Camp 42d 86th 88th
Grumelscheid 26th
Grunewald 30th
Guadalcanal Americal 25th 37th 40th 43d 93d
Guam 77th
Gudingen 63d
Guiderkirch 87th
Gulpen 84th
Gustav Line 34th 85th

HAARD FOREST 75th
Hacksaw Hill 11th A/B
Hadamar 2d Inf
Hagueñau 14th 36th 42d 63d 70th 79th
Hale, Camp 10th Mtn
Halle 83d 104th
Hallschlag 87th
Haltern 17th
Hamelin 30th
Hamilton, Fort 1st Inf
Hamm 45th 95th
Hammelburg 14th
Hampton Roads POE 2d Cav 3d Inf 10th Mtn 31st 45th 85th 92d
Hanau 4th Armd 11th Armd 26th

Hannover 35th 84th
Hardthauser Woods 63d
Hardt Mts 42d
Harris, Task Force 63d
Harrison, Fort Benjamin 5th Inf
Hartford 43d 76th
Harz Mts 1st Inf 8th Armd 9th Inf 83d 104th
Hasenfeld Gut 29th
Hassel 63d
Hatten 14th 42d 79th
Hay, Camp John 33d
Hawaii 6th Inf 7th Inf 24th 27th 33d 38th 40th 77th 81st 96th 98th
Hawaiian Div 24th 25th
Heidelberg 63d
Heide Woods 8th Armd
Heilbronn 10th Armd 100th
Helena 96th
"Hellcats" 12th
Hellenthal 69th
"Hell on Wheels" 2d Armd
Henamenil 4th
Henderson Field Americal 25th
Henry, Camp Patrick 2d Cav 7th Armd 8th Armd 9th Armd 10th Armd 36th 75th 99th
Herdecke 75th
Herlisheim 12th
Herne Canal 35th
Herren, Task Force 70th
Hessisch-Oldendorf 102d
Highway #1 11th A/B
Highway #2 77th
Highway #5 25th
Highway #11 32d
Highway #64 91st
Hill 192 2d Inf
Hill 609 34th
Hill, A P Mil Res 29th 76th
Himmerich 84th
Hitler 13th Armd
Hitler Bridge 95th
Hocker Hill 94th
Hogden 87th
Holland 7th Armd 30th 35th 75th 82d 83d 84th 95th 101st 102d
Hollandia 24th 32d 41st 88th 93d 100th
Hollerath 69th
Homberg 13th Armd 102d
Homburg 45th 75th
Honnef 13th Armd 78th 104th
Honolulu 25th
Honshu I 11th A/B 33d
Hood, Camp 2d Armd 20th
Hosten 76th
Houffalize 2d Armd 3d Armd 4th Inf 11th Armd 17th
"Hour Glass" Div 7th Inf
Houston, Fort Sam 2d Inf 88th 95th
Howze, Camp 84th 86th 103d
Huachuca, Fort 92d 93d
Huchem-Stammeln 104th
Humboldt Bay 41st
Hunningen 106th
Hurtgen 8th Inf
Hurtgen Forest 1st Inf 4th Inf 5th Armd 8th Inf 28th 78th 83d

ICELAND 5th Inf
Idaho 41st
Idice R 85th
Ie Shima 77th
Ile de Cezembre 83d
Illinois Americal 33d
"Illinois" Div 33d
Ilm R 20th
Immerath 29th
Imola 88th
Imst 44th
Imugan 32d
Indiana 38th
Indianapolis 38th
"Indian Head" Div 2d Inf
Inde R 30th 104th
Inden 104th
Indiantown Gap 1st Inf 3d Armd 5th Armd 28th 37th 95th
Indian Wars 35th
Indio 3d Armd
Indorf 16th
Ingolstadt 14th
Inn R 12th 13th Armd 20th 44th 65th 99th
Innsbruck 10th Armd 44th 88th 103d
Iowa 34th
Ipil 77th
Ipo 43d
Ireland 2d Inf 5th Inf 8th Inf 34th 82d
"Iron Snake" Div 8th Armd
"Iroquois" Div 98th
Irrel 76th
Isar R 4th Inf 13th Armd 14th 16th 71st 86th 99th
Iserlohn 99th
Ishikawa 27th
Isigny 29th
Issel R 17th
Italy 10th Mtn 13th A/B 34th 83d 88th 91st 92d
Itogon 33d
Itri 88th
"Ivy" Div 4th Inf

JACKSON, FORT 4th Inf 8th Inf 26th 30th 77th 87th 100th 106th
Jagst R 63d
Japan Americal 11th A/B 24th 25th 32d 33d 41st 43d 77th 81st 97th 98th
Jaro 24th
Jena 80th
Jenneville 87th
Johnson, Camp Gordon 4th Inf
Jolo 41st 93d
Julich 28th 29th 30th 95th
"Jungleers" 41st

KAISERLAUTERN 10th Armd 28th 80th
Kakazu 27th 96th
Kallmunz 71st
Kalterherberg 9th Inf
Kamberg 76th
Kamen 95th
Kansas 35th
Kansas City 102d
Kapintalan 25th
Karl 76th
Kassel 13th Armd 69th
Kasserine Pass 1st Armd 1st Inf 8th Armd
Katzenkopf Fortress 76th

Kaub 89th
Kawasaki Americal
Kayangel Atoll 81st
Keise Shima 77th
Kentucky 38th
Kerama Retto 77th
Kesternich 78th
Kestert 89th
"Keystone" Div 28th
Kiangan 6th Inf
Kibawe 31st
Killerton 41st
Kilmer, Camp 1st Armd 4th Armd 4th Inf 5th Armd 12th 16th 66th 69th 70th 71st 79th 80th 84th 92d 94th 102d
Kinsperk 1st Inf
Kirchheim 10th Armd
Kiska I 7th Inf 10th Mtn
Klotze 5th Armd 29th
Knox, Fort 1st Armd 5th Armd 6th Armd 8th Armd
Kobe 33d
Koblenz 2d Inf 66th 87th
Kocher 63d
Koenigsmacker 90th
Kokoda Trail 32d
Kokumbona Americal 25th
Kolbitz 35th
Koln 3d Armd 8th Inf 82d 86th 99th 104th
Kongauru I 81st
Konstantinovy Lazne 97th
Korea 6th Inf 7th Inf 40th
Korim Bay 41st
Krefeld 84th 94th 102d
Krofdorf-Gleiberg 99th
Kuma Trail 93d
Kumisi R 41st
Kunzelsau 36th
Kwajalein Atoll 7th Inf
Kyll R 4th Inf 11th Armd 76th 87th

LA CROIX 66th
Lagney Sector 82d
Laguna de Bay 11th A/B
La Haye du Puits 79th
Lahn R 9th Armd
Laiatico 88th
La Martina 85th
Lampaden 94th
Lampoldshausen 63d
Landsberg 12th
Landshut 99th
Lane's Ridge 6th Inf
Langendernbach 20th
Langensalza 65th 76th
Langerwehe 3d Armd
Langgons 87th
Lansing 32d
Laon 3d Armd
Lariano 85th
Laroche 84th
Laruma R 93d
Laruma Valley 37th
La Spezia 92d
Laura Hill 96th
Lauter R 14th 79th 103d
Lauterbach 4th Armd 5th Inf
Lawton, Fort 98th
Layac Phil
Lee, Camp 80th
Leghorn, see Livorno
Le Havre 12th 13th Armd 20th 65th 69th 71st 75th 76th 89th 97th 99th
Leine R 83d
Leintrey 44th
Leipheim 63d
Leipzig 2d Inf 6th Armd 9th Armd 69th
Le Mans 79th 90th
Lembeck 84th
Lemberg 100th
Le Neubourg 28th
Lessay 79th
Leur 104th
Lewis, Fort (Camp) 2d Inf 3d Inf 6th Inf 13th A/B 27th 33d 40th 41st 44th 91st 96th
Leyte Americal 1st Cav 7th Inf 11th A/B 24th 32d 77th 81st 86th 93d
Leyte Gulf 96th
Libby Airdrome 24th
Liege 3d Armd 30th
Lierneux 30th
Liggett Mil Res, Hunter 71st 89th
"Lightning" Div 78th
Ligurian coast 92d
Limbungao 77th
Limburg 2d Inf 9th Armd
Limey Sector 2d Inf
Limesy 71st 76th
Limon 32d
Lincoln 35th
Linden, Task Force 42d
Lindern 84th
Lingayen Gulf 1st Cav 6th Inf 32d 33d 37th 40th 43d
Linnich 7th Armd 84th 102d
Lintfort 8th Armd
Linz 11th Armd 26th 65th 71st 99th
Lippe R 8th Armd 95th
Litchfield 85th
Livergnano 88th 91st
Liverpool 12th
Livingston, Camp 32d 86th
Livorno 34th 91st
Logan, Camp 5th Inf
Logbierme 106th
Lohr 14th
Loiano 88th
Loire R 4th Armd 66th 83d
London 8th Armd
"Lone Star" Div 36th
Lone Tree Hill 6th Inf
Lonoy 32d
Lorient 6th Armd 11th Armd 66th 94th
Lorraine 1st Inf 5th Inf 7th Inf 26th 28th 33d 35th 75th 79th 90th 92d
Losheim 9th Inf
Lossnitz 89th
"Lost Bn" 77th
Louisiana 31st
Louisiana Maneuvers, see Maneuvers
Louisville 100th
Lovenich 102d
Lucca 85th 92d
Lucey Sector 1st Inf 82d 89th
Lucherberg 104th
"Lucky Seventh" 7th Armd
Lucky Strike, Camp 65th 97th

Ludendorff Bridge 9th Armd 78th see also Remagen
Ludwig Canal 99th
Ludwigshafen 12th 94th 1 100th
Luneville 4th Armd 42d 44th 75th 79th
Lupao 25th
Lutrebois 35th
Lutzkampen 11th Armd
Luxembourg 8th Inf 9th Armd 17th 26th 28th 76th 80th 83d
Luxembourg (city) 4th Armd 5th Armd
Luzon 1st Cav 6th Inf 11th A/B 24th 25th 32d 33d 37th 38th 40th 43d Phil
MAAS R 75th 104th
Maastricht 30th 95th
Machinato 27th
Mackall, Camp 11th A/B 13th A/B 17th
Madison 84th
Maffin Bay 6th Inf 31st
Magdeburg 30th
Magenta 88th
Maginot Line 10th Armd 12th 26th 44th 45th 63d 79th
Magliano 36th
Main R 4th Armd 4th Inf 6th Armd 26th 44th 90th
Maine 43d
Mainz 80th 90th
Maizieres les Metz 90th 95th
Majuro I 27th
Makin Atoll 27th
Maknassy 1st Armd
Maktar 1st Inf
Malling 10th Armd
Malmedy 30th
Mandurriao 40th
Maneuvers
Arkansas 2d Cav 27th
Calif-Arizona 8th Inf 11th Armd 79th 80th 93d 104th
California 3d Inf 4th Inf 41st
Carolina 1st Armd 1st Inf 2d Armd 4th Inf 8th Inf 9th Inf 26th 28th 29th 30th 31st 36th 42d 44th 78th
Louisiana 1st Armd 1st Cav 1st Inf 2d Armd 2d Inf 5th Inf 7th Armd 8th Armd 9th Armd 11th A/B 11th Armd 28th 31st 33d 34th 35th 36th 38th 42d 44th 45th 75th 84th 85th 86th 88th 89th 90th 92d 93d 95th 97th 99th 102d 103d
Michigan 2d Inf
Oregon 91st 96th 104th
Tennessee 4th Armd 5th Armd 5th Inf 8th Inf 10th Armd 12th 14th 17th 26th 27th 30th 78th 79th 80th 81st 83d 87th 94th 98th 100th 101st 106th
Texas 36th 45th
Washington 40th
Manhay 7th Armd 106th
Manila 1st Cav 6th Inf 11th A/B 24th 37th 38th 40th 43d Phil
Mannheim 10th Armd 36th 44th
Mapia I 31st
Marbache Sector 2d Inf 82d 92d
Marburg 78th
March of Death 38th Phil
Marianas I 27th
Marienberg 2d Armd
Marigny 1st Inf 3d Armd
Marinduque I 24th
Marikina 1st Cav 38th
Mariveles 38th
Mark R 104th
Marktbreit 20th
Marktl 13th Armd
Marne R 5th Inf 9th Inf
Marseille 12th 14th 42d 63d 66th 70th 100th 103d
Mars-la-Tour 10th Armd
Maryland 29th
Massa 92d
Massachusetts Americal 26th
Matanikau R Americal
Mateur 1st Armd 1st Inf
Matting 13th Armd
Mavavia R Americal
Maxey, Camp 99th 102d
Mayenne 3d Armd
Mayenne R 5th Armd
McAuliffe, Anthony 101st
McCain, Camp 87th 94th
McClellan, Fort 5th Inf 27th 29th
McCoy, Camp 2d Inf 76th
McKinley, Fort 11th A/B Phil
Meade, Fort (Camp) 11th A/B 29th 76th 79th
Meaux 3d Armd
Mecklenburg 7th Armd 82d
Medebach 104th
Medjez el Bab 1st Inf
Meerselo 95th
Mega R 6th Inf
Meiningen 26th
Melun 7th Armd
Merderet R 90th
Merken 104th
Merseburg 2d Inf
Merzig 26th
Messina 3d Inf 9th Inf
Mettmann 13th Armd
Metz 5th Inf 6th Inf 10th Armd 26th 35th 87th 90th 95th
Meurthe R 36th 79th 103d
Meuse-Argonne Operation 1st Inf 2d Inf 3d Inf 4th Inf 5th Inf 6th Inf 26th 28th 29th 32d 33d 35th 36th 37th 42d 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82d 83d 90th 91st 92d 93d
Meuse R 5th Armd 11th Armd 17th 28th 30th
Michigan 32d
Michigan maneuvers see Maneuvers
Middleburg I 92d 93d

"Middle West" Div 89th
Miesbach 4th Inf
Migneville 79th
Milan 1st Armd
Mills, Camp 42d
Milne Bay 6th Inf
Milwaukee 84th
Mindanao I Americal 24th 31st 41st 93d
Mindoro I 24th 41st 96th
Minnesota 34th
Minturno 85th 88th
Mississippi 31st
Missouri 35th
Mittel Isar canal 86th
Mnichov 1st Inf
Mockmuhl 63d
Moder R 14th 45th 79th 101st 103d
Moerdijk 104th
Mohne R 95th
Moircy 87th
Momote airstrip 1st Cav
Monastery Hill 34th
Moncourt 26th
Mongiorgio 10th Mtn
Mons 3d Armd
Monschau 9th Inf 78th 99th
Monschau-Hofen Sector 5th Armd
Monschau Forest 99th
Montana 41st
Mont Castre Forest
see Foret de Mont Castre
Montdidier-Noyon defensive 1st Inf
Montelimar 36th
Monterumici 88th
Monticelli 91st
Montigny 79th
Moosburg 14th
Morhet 17th
Morobe area 41st
Morotai I 31st 32d 33d 93d
Mortagne 45th
Mortain 30th 35th
Mosbach 63d
Moselle R 4th Armd 5th Inf 7th Armd 10th Armd 11th Armd 35th 36th 45th 76th 79th 83d 87th 89th 90th 94th 95th
Moselle-Saar salient 8th Armd
Motta Hill 45th
"Mountaineers" 10th Mtn
Mountain Training Center 10th Mtn
Mt Austen Americal 25th
Mt Battaglia 88th
Mt Belmonte 34th
Mt Belvedere 10th Mtn
Mt Calugong 33d
Mt Cerrere 88th
Mt Civita 88th
Mt Compatri 85th
Mt Fano 88th
Mt Grande 88th
Mt Lungo 36th
Mt Maggiore 36th
Mt Mataba 6th Inf
Mt Mezzano 85th
Mt Mirador 33d
Mt Pacawagan 6th Inf
Mt Pantano 34th
Mt Pinatubo 38th
Mt Porchia 1st Armd
Mt Rainier 10th Mtn
Mt Santo Domingo 6th Inf
Mt Tenjo 77th
Mt Trocchio 34th
Mourmelon 17th 101st
Muhlen Woods 63d
Muhlhausen 6th Armd 103d
Mulde R 2d Inf 6th Armd 9th Armd 9th Inf 69th 76th 89th 104th
Mulheim 17th 76th
Mullendorf 84th
Munchen-Gladbach 29th 101st 102d
Munda 25th 37th 43d
Munden 69th
Munich 3d Inf 12th 20th 42d 45th 71st
Munsingen 103d
Munster 17th 83d
Munzingen Ridge 94th
Murray, Camp 41st
Mutzig 45th
Myles Standish, Camp 14th 17th 26th 63d

NAAB R 71st
Nago 10th Mtn
Naha 96th
Namur 3d Armd
Nancy 4th Armd 35th
Nantes 4th Armd
Naples 82d 85th 88th 92d
Nasugbu 11th A/B 24th
"National Redoubt" 10th Armd 12th 36th
Nebraska 35th
Neckar R 44th 63d 100th
Negro troops 2d Cav 92d 93d
Negros I Americal 1st Cav 40th 93d
Nennig 8th Armd 94th
Neuendorf 87th
Neufchateau 11th Armd 17th 28th
Neufelden 11th Armd
Neuhaus 8th Armd
Neumarkt 65th
Neunhoffen 14th
Neunkirchen 63d 65th
Neuschloss 63d
Neuss 83d
Neustadt 12th 14th 100th
Nevada 40th
Newark 78th
New Britain I 40th
New Caledonia Americal 25th 43d 77th 81st
New Georgia I 25th 37th
New Guinea 1st Cav 6th Inf 11th A/B 31st 32d 33d 38th 41st
New Hebrides I 27th
New Jersey 29th 44th
New Mexico 1st Cav 45th
New Orleans, La 93d
New York City 27th 35th 77th 86th
New York POE 1st Armd 1st Inf 2d Armd 2d Inf 3d Armd 4th Inf 5th Armd 7th Armd 8th Armd 8th Inf 9th Armd 9th Inf 10th Armd 11th Armd 12th 13th A/B 14th 16th 17th 26th 29th 34th 36th 42d 65th 69th 71st 75th 80th 82d 84th 87th 90th 94th 97th 100th 101st 102d 103d 104th
New York (state) 27th 44th
New Zealand 25th 43d

Ngesebus I 81st
Ngulu Atoll 81st
Nichols Field 11th A/B
Nied R 6th Armd
Nieder Bettingen 11th
Niers Canal 84th
Niigata Prefecture 27th
Nijmegen 82d
Nims R 76th
Nisei troops 92d
Nishibaru 96th
Noemfoor I 93d
Nogent-le-Rotrou 7th Armd
Nordhausen 9th Inf
Normandy 1st Inf 2d Armd 3d Armd 4th Inf 5th Armd 6th Armd 9th Armd 11th Armd 28th 29th 30th 35th 79th 82d 83d 89th 90th 101st
Norroy-le-Sec 95th
North Africa 1st Armd 1st Inf 2d Cav 2d Armd 3d Inf 9th Inf 34th 36th 45th 85th 88th 91st
North Carolina 30th
North Dakota Americal 34th
North Duren 104th
Northern Landing Force 25th
North Sector 40th
Noumea Americal 43d
Noville 10th Armd
Nurnberg 3d Inf 12th 16th 42d 45th

OAHU I 6th Inf 7th Inf 24th 25th 27th 38th 40th
Oberammergau 10th Armd
Obergailbach 87th
Oberhausen 90th
Oberhofen 36th
Oberkassell 83d
Oberkruchten 8th Armd
Ochsenfurt 4th Inf
Oehringen 10th
Ogusuku 96th
Ohio 37th
Oise-Aisne Operation 28th 32d 77th 83d 93d
Oise R 5th Armd
"OK" Div 95th
Okinawa 7th Inf 11th A/B 27th 77th 96th
Oklahoma 45th
Oklahoma City 45th 95th
Olongapo 38th Phil
Old Forge 10th Mtn
Old Gold, Camp 71st
"Old Hickery" 30th
"Old Ironsides" 1st Armd
Olds 106th
Ollmuth 94th
Ollonde R 79th
Olzheim 4th Inf
Omaha Beach 1st Inf 2d Inf 7th Armd 29th 30th 35th 83d
"Onaway" Div 76th
Onna-take 27th
Opheusden 101st
Oppenheim 6th Armd 11th Armd 26th 65th 71st
Oran 1st Armd 1st Inf 2d Cav 85th
Oranienstein 70th
Ord, Fort 3d Inf 7th Inf 27th 42d
Oregon 41st
Oregon maneuvers see Maneuvers
Orleans 35th
Ormesheim 63d
Ormoc 1st Cav 7th Inf 11th A/B 32d 77th
Ormoc Bay 77th
Ormont 87th
Oro Bay 31st 38th
Orscholz 65th 94th
Orsigna 10th Mtn
Osweiler 4th Inf
Otava R 4th Armd
Otterberg 70th
Our R 6th Armd 17th 28th 80th 90th
Ourthe R 2d Armd 17th 75th 87th
Owen Stanley Mountains 32d
"Ozark" Div 102d

PAAR R 20th
Paderborn 1st Inf 3d Armd 104th
Paestum 1st Armd 36th
Palau I 81st
Palauig Bay 38th
Palawan I 41st 93d
Palermo 2d Armd 3d Inf 9th Inf
Palompon 77th
Panama Americal
Panaro R 85th
Panay I 40th
Pandanan I 41st
Pannes Sector 37th
Paranaque R 11th A/B
Paret R 11th A/B
Paris 4th Inf 5th Armd 28th
Parroy see Foret de Parroy
Parsberg 13th Armd
Pas Fini Sector 2d Inf
Pasig R 37th
Passau 65th
Pearl Harbor 24th 27th 34th 40th
Peleliu I 81st
Pennsylvania 28th
Percy 28th
Periers 4th Inf 83d 90th
Pfaffenhoffen 101st
"Phantom" Div 9th Armd
Philadelphia 28th 79th
Philippines Americal 6th Inf 7th Inf 25th 31st 32d 33d 41st 77th 86th 93d 96th 97th Phil
Phillips, Camp 44th 79th 80th 94th
Phillipsbourg 70th
Pianoro 91st
Picardy 1st Inf
Pickett, Camp 3d Armd 28th 31st 45th 77th 78th 79th
Piedimonte d'Alife 88th
Pike, Camp 87th
Pilar 38th Phil
Pilsen 2d Inf 16th
Pinamopoan 32d
"Pineapple" Div 25th
Pine Camp 4th Armd 5th Armd 45th
Pine Ridge campaign 93d
Piombino 36th
Pirmasens 71st

Pisa 91st
Pisek 4th Armd
Pistoia 85th
Pittsburgh 99th
Pizzano 85th
Placid, Lake 10th Mtn
Plattling 13th Armd
Plauen 87th
Polk, Camp 3d Armd 7th Armd 8th Armd 9th Armd 11th A/B 11th Armd 95th
Pomerance 88th
Pont-a-Mousson 8th Armd
Pont l'Abbe 90th
Po R 1st Armd 10th Mtn 85th 88th 91st
Port aux Poules 85th
Portland 41st 104th
Port Lyautey 9th Inf
Port Moresby 32d 41st
Pouppeville 101st
"Powder River" Div 91st
Pozorrubio 33d
Pradalbino 10th Mtn
Prague 90th
"Prairie" Div 33d
Prether 69th
Prum R 4th Inf 6th Inf 11th Armd 76th 90th
Puffendorf 2d Armd
Pulo Anna I 81st
Pulupandan 40th
Putlan 25th
Puvenelle Sector 7th Inf 90th
Pyle, Ernie 77th

QUEENSLAND 1st Cav

RABAT 36th
"Railsplitters" 34th
"Rainbow" Div 42d
Rambervillers 14th 45th
Rambrouch 26th
Randazzo 9th Inf
Raon l'Etape 100th
Rapido R 1st Armd 34th 36th
Ratzwiller 44th
"Red Arrow" Div 32d
Red Beach 24th
"Red Bull" Div 34th
"Red Diamond" Div 5th Inf
"Red One" 1st Inf
"Red Star" Div 6th Inf
Regen R 11th Armd 13th Armd
Regensburg 65th 71st 80th
Reyersweiler 100th
Reichshofen 103d
Reims 5th Inf 17th 76th
Remagen 1st Inf 2d Inf 7th Armd 9th Armd 9th Inf 78th 79th 104th
Remagne 87th
Remich 83d
Remiremont 36th
Rems R 10th Armd 63d
Renan 91st
Rendova I 43d
Rennes 8th Inf 83d
Revolutionary War 28th
Rheinbach 9th Armd 78th
Rheydt 101st
Rhine canal 75th
Rhine-Herne Canal 17th 79th
Rhine-Marne Canal 26th
Rhine-Rhone Canal 28th
Rhine R 1st Inf 2d Inf 3d Inf 4th Armd 4th Inf 5th Armd 5th Inf 6th Armd 7th Armd 8th Armd 8th Inf 9th Inf 10th Armd 11th Armd 12th Armd 14th 17th 26th 28th 30th 35th 36th 42d 44th 45th 63d 65th 69th 70th 71st 75th 76th 78th 79th 82d 83d 84th 86th 87th 89th 90th 94th 95th 97th 99th 100th 102d 103d 104th
Rhone Valley 3d Inf 36th
Richmond, Va 80th
Riesa 69th
Riley, Fort 2d Cav 9th Armd
Rimling 87th
Riparbella 91st
Rittershoffen 14th 79th
Riverside 27th
Robinson, Joseph T, Camp 35th 66th
Roccagorga 88th
Rochefort 83d
Rochlitz 6th Armd
Rockhampton 24th
Rock Hill 11th A/B
Rodenkirchen 8th Inf
Roermond 8th Armd 75th
Roer R 1st Inf 2d Armd 3d Armd 5th Armd 7th Armd 8th Armd 8th Inf 9th Armd 9th Inf 29th 30th 35th 78th 82d 83d 84th 99th 102d 104th
Rohrbach 11th Armd 12th
"Rolling W" Div 89th
Rome 1st Armd 3d Inf 34th 36th 45th 85th 88th 91st
Roosendaal 104th
Rosario 33d
Roscheid 11th Armd
Rosenberg 71st
Rose Pocket operation 13th Armd
Rotgen 3d Armd 78th
Rouffach 12th
Roxas, Manuel 33d
Rucker, Camp 35th 66th 81st 91st 98th
Ruhr R 29th 35th 79th 86th 95th
Ruhr Pocket 1st Inf 3d Armd 5th Inf 7th Armd 8th Armd 8th Inf 9th Inf 78th 79th 86th 94th 97th 99th 101st 104th
Rundstedt offensive 1st Inf 7th Armd 26th 28th 75th 78th 80th 82d 87th 90th 99th 100th 106th see also Bulge Battle and Ardennes
Rupt Sector 2d Inf
Russell Is 43d 93d
Russia see American Expeditionary Forces, North Russia

Russians 6th Armd 7th Armd 11th Armd 65th 69th 71st 83d 84th 104th

SAALE R 2d Inf 3d Armd 4th Armd 6th Armd 104th
Saarbrucken 6th Armd 70th 80th
Saarlautern 9th Inf 26th 65th 90th 95th
Saar-Moselle Triangle 94th
Saar R 4th Armd 5th Inf 6th Armd 10th Armd 11th Armd 12th 26th 35th 63d 65th 70th 80th 87th 90th 94th 95th
Saar Union 26th
Saidor 32d
Safi 9th Inf
St Amand 79th
St Avold 12th 80th
St Blaise 100th
St Come du Mont 101st
St Die 103d
St Die Sector 5th Inf 81st 92d
St Goar 76th
St Ingbert 63d
St Jores 80th
St Lo 1st Inf 2d Inf 3d Armd 5th Inf 9th Inf 28th 29th 30th 35th 83d
St Laurent-sur-Mer 2d Inf
St Louis 102d
St Malo 83d
Ste Marie 36th
Ste Maxime 45th
Ste Mere Eglise 4th Inf
St Mihiel 80th
St Mihiel Operation 1st Inf 3d Inf 4th Inf 5th Inf 24th 26th 42d 78th 82d 89th 90th
St Nazaire 66th 94th
St Oedenrode 101st
St Quentin 106th
St Raphael 36th
St Remy 100th
St Sauveur-le-Vicomte 82d
St Servan 83d
Ste Suzanne 80th
St Tropez 3d Inf
St Vith 2d Inf 3d Armd 7th Armd 9th Armd 30th 87th 106th
Saipan I 27th
Salamaua 41st
Salerno 1st Armd 3d Inf 34th 45th 82d
Salerno, Gulf of 36th
Salisbury Plain 11th Armd
Saizerais Sector 1st Inf
Salm R 7th Armd 75th 106th
Salonnes 26th
Salzburg 3d Inf 42d 86th
Samar I Americal 1st Cav
Sanananda 32d 41st
San Antonio 24th 36th
San Fabian area 25th 43d
San Felipe 38th
San Francisco 91st
San Francisco POE 1st Cav 6th Inf 11th A/B 27th 32d 33d 37th 38th 40th 41st 43d 77th 86th 93d
San Jose 24th 25th
San Luis Obispo, Camp 6th Inf 35th 40th 81st 86th 96th 97th 104th
San Marcelino 38th
San Miguel 40th
San Narciso 38th
San Nicolas 33d
San Pablo 7th Inf 11th A/B 38th
San Pietro 36th
Santa Barbara 40th
Santa Fe 25th 32d
"Santa Fe" Div 35th
Sant'Elia 45th
Sanga-Sanga I 41st 93d
Sangerberg 1st Inf
Sansapor 6th 31st 93d
Santerno R 91st
Santo Tomas University 1st Cav
Sapporo 77th
Sarmi 31st 33d
Sarreguemines 35th 44th 45th 103d
Sarthe R 79th 90th
Sauer R 4th Inf 5th Inf 6th Armd 76th 80th 83d 87th 89th 103d
Saverne Gap 100th
Saxony 87th
Sayre Highway 31st
Sbeitla 34th
Schiesseck, Fort 100th
Schimmert 2d Armd
Schlettstadt see Selestat
Schlich 9th Inf
Schlierbach 87th
Schmidt 28th 78th 99th
Schmidtheim 69th
Schnee Eifel 4th Inf 106th
Schofield Barracks 24th 25th
Schonberg 106th
Schonebeck 2d Armd
Schonfeld 71st
Schonsee 2d Inf
Schrobenhausen 20th
Schwabisch Hall 63d
Schwammenauel Dam 78th
Schwarzenau 99th
Schweinfurt 12th 42d
Schwerin 8th Inf
Scotland 1st Inf 87th
"Screaming Eagles" 101st
Seattle Americal
Seattle POE 98th
Sedan 5th Armd 11th Armd
Seille R 7th Armd 80th 95th
Seine R 3d Armd 5th Inf 7th Armd 79th
Selestat 103d
Selz 87th
Sened Station 34th
Sens 35th

Sentani 41st
Serchio R 92d
Setterich 29th
Seves I 90th
Sevier, Camp 30th
Sezze 85th
Shanks, Camp 6th Armd 89th 90th 103d 106th
Shelby, Camp 31st 37th 38th 42d 65th 69th 85th 95th
Sheridan, Camp 9th Inf 37th
Shimbu Line 6th Inf 38th 43d
Shuri 77th 96th
Sicily 1st Inf 2d Armd 3d Inf 9th Inf 45th 82d
Siegburg 13th Armd 97th
Siegfried Line 1st Inf 2d Armd 3d Inf 3d Armd 4th Inf 5th Armd 5th Inf 6th Armd 11th Armd 14th 17th 28th 30th 35th 42d 45th 63d 65th 69th 70th 71st 76th 78th 79th 80th 82d 83d 90th 103d
Siegfried Switch Line 94th
Sieg R 13th Armd 97th
Siersdorf 29th
Sill, Fort 35th 45th
Silla 10th Mtn
Simmerath 78th
Simmer R 106th
Simpelveld 8th Armd
Singling 4th Armd
Sinz 8th Armd 94th
Siouville 26th
Snake Hill 40th
Snelling, Fort 6th Inf
Soest Sector 8th Armd
Soissons 3d Armd
Solacciano 85th
Solingen 97th
Somme Operation 27th 30th 33d 80th
Somme R 5th Armd
Sommerviller Sector 1st Inf
Sorido airdrome 24th
Souain Sector 42d
Soufflenheim 103d
Southampton 35th
South Carolina 30th
South Dakota 34th
Southern California 35th 40th
Spanish-American War 32d 36th
Spanish Morocco 9th Inf
"Spearhead" 3d Armd
Speicher 76th
Speyer 12th 63d
Spiesen 63d
Spigno 88th
Standdaarbuiten 104th
Stavelot 30th 106th
Stilwell, Joseph W 40th
Stiring-Wendel 70th
Stolberg 9th Inf 104th
Stollberg 89th
Stoneman, Camp 31st 40th 43d 93d
Storm King Mountain 40th
Stotsenburg, Fort 37th 38th 40th 43d
Strakonice 4th Armd
Strasbourg 3d Inf 8th Armd 14th 42d 44th
Strathpine 1st Cav
Straubing 71st
Stromberg Hill 83d
Struth 65th
Stuttgart 63d 100th 103d
Subic Bay 38th Phil
Sudetenland 79th 90th
Sunabe 96th
"Sunset" Div 41st
"Sunshine" Div 40th
"Super Sixth" 6th Armd
Sure R 80th
Swift, Camp 10th Mtn 95th 97th 102d
Syracuse 98th

TAAL, LAKE 11th A/B
Tabontabon 96th
Tacloban 1st Cav 11th A/B 93d
Tadji 43d
Tagaytay Ridge 11th A/B
Talasea 40th
Talisay 40th
Talomo 31st
Tanabaru 96th
Tanahmerah 24th
Tanauan 96th
Tangermunde 5th Armd
Tarlac 25th
Tarragona 11th A/B
Task Forces
92 - 92d
6814 - Americal
Taylor, Camp 84th
Taytay 1st Cav
Tebbo 33d
Tebourba 34th
Tenaru R 25th
Tennessee 30th
Tennessee maneuvers see Maneuvers
Terracina 85th
Tetelrath 8th Armd
Tettingen 94th
Teurtheville 10th Armd
Teveren 29th
Texan War for Independence 36th
Texas 1st Cav 36th
"Texas" Div 36th
Texas maneuvers see Maneuvers
Therain 79th
"Thunderbirds" 45th
"Thunderbolt" Div 11th Armd 83d
Thuringia 11th Armd 87th 89th
Tiber R 45th 88th
Ticao I Americal
Tidsworth 8th Armd
"Tiger" Div 10th Armd
Tillet 87th
"Timberwolves" 104th
Tinchebray 2d Inf
Tippecanoe 38th
Titz 29th
Toem 6th Inf 31st 33d
Tokyo 1st Cav
Tongres 78th
Torbole 10th Mtn
Torgau 69th
Tori Shima 27th

Torokina R 93d
"Tough 'Ombres" 90th
Toulon Sector 2d Inf 4th Inf
Traunstein 20th
Travis, Fort (Camp) 2d Inf 90th
Treasury Is 93d
Treis 4th Armd
Tremosine, Porto di 10th Mtn
Trenton 44th
Trevieres 2d Inf
Treviso 91st
Trier 10th Armd 76th
Trieste 88th 91st
"Tropic Lightning" Div 25th
Troyon Sector 2d Inf 79th
Truman, Harry S. 35th
Tunisia 1st Armd 1st Inf 2d Armd 8th Armd 9th Inf 34th 82d

UERDINGEN 95th
Ulm 103d
Ulithi I 81st
Umingan 25th
Unicorn, Operation 83d
United Kingdom 17th see also England
U.S. Marine Corps
1st Marine Div-27th 77th 81st
2d Marine Div-27th
3d Marine Div-77th
4th Marine Div-7th Inf 27th
Unkelbach 7th Armd
Upton, Camp 27th 77th
Urapas 93d
Utah 40th
Utah Beach 4th Armd 5th Armd 5th Inf 6th Armd 7th Armd 8th Inf 9th Inf 26th 79th 80th 90th 94th 101st
Utweiler 12th

VAART CANAL 104th
Valencia 77th
Valognes 79th 102d
Van Dorn, Camp 63d 99th
Vangunu I 43d
Varsity, Operation 17th
Vechel 101st
Veckerhagen 2d Inf
Vela Cela 43d
Vella La Vella I 25th
Velletri 36th 91st
Venafro 45th
Venezia-Giulia 91st
Verdenne 84th
Verdun 5th Inf 7th Armd 17th 28th 90th 93d
Vermont 43d
Verona 10th Mtn 88th
Verviers 5th Armd
Vesle Sector 4th Inf 77th
Vezouse R 79th
Vianden 4th Inf
Vicenza 88th
"Victory" Div 5th Armd 95th
Vidouville 5th Inf
Vielsalm 75th 106th
Viernheim 63d
Vierville 101st
Vila Airport 25th
Villamagna 88th
Villanova 91st
Villa Verde Trail 32d
Villers-en-Haye Sector 5th Inf 90th
Villers-la-Bonne-Eau 35th
Vimperk 5th Inf
Vire-et-Taute Canal 30th
Viti Levu I Americal
Vire 29th
Vire R 2d Inf 30th 35th
Virginia 29th
Vise 30th
Viterbo 85th
Vitre 5th Armd
Vittorio-Veneto Operation 83d
Viviers 4th Armd
Vlatava R 26th
Vogelkop Peninsula 6th Inf
Volary 5th Inf
Volklingen 70th
Volterra 88th
Volturno R 3d Inf 34th 45th 82d
Vosges Mts 3d Inf 12th 14th 28th 36th 44th 45th 63d 75th 100th 103d
Vossenack 28th

WADGASSEN 65th
Wadsworth, Camp 96th
Waimak, Cape 6th Inf
Wakde I 6th Inf 31st 33d 41st 93d
Waldmunchen 2d Inf
Wales 2d Inf 83d
Wallendorf 5th Armd 80th
Wardo 41st 93d
Wari 93d
War of 1812 31st
Washington 8th Armd
Washington (state) 41st
Washington maneuvers see Maneuvers
Wasserbillig 87th
Wasserburg 16th 20th 86th
Wattermal 17th
Waurichen 102d
Weiden 86th
Weimar 80th
Weissbach 63d
Weissenberg see Wissembourg
Weissenfels 69th
Weisslingen 12th
Werra R 4th Armd 76th 90th
Welz 102d
Wertach 44th
Wertheim 42d
Wesel 5th Armd 17th 35th 75th 83d
Wesergebirge 102d
Weser R 2d Inf 83d 84th 104th
Western Visayan Task Force 24th
Westphalia 17th 75th
West Virginia 38th
Wewak 43d
Wheeler, Camp 7th Inf
White, Camp 91st 96th
Wichita 89th
Widen 97th

Wied R 99th
Wies 94th
"Wildcats" 81st
Willerwald 63d
Wilsede 102d
Wiltshire 101st
Wiltz R 26th 80th
"Winged Victory" 43d
Wingen 70th 100th
Winterberg see Vimperk
Wisconsin 32d
Wissembourg 36th 79th
Witzerath 78th
Wolfenbuttel 8th Armd
Wood, Fort Leonard 6th Inf 8th Inf 70th 75th 97th
Worms 4th Armd 4th Inf 6th Armd 11th Armd 12th 14th 44th 45th
Wuestwezel 104th
Wurm 84th 102d
Wurm R 2d Armd 30th 102d
Wurm-See 12th
Wurzburg 4th Inf 12th 20th 42d 63d

XANREY 4th Armd

YAMASHITA 33d
Yamashita Line 32d
Yap I 81st
Yaeju-Dake 96th
Yokohama Americal 1st Cav 97th
Yokosuka Americal
Yonabaru 96th
York, Sgt Alvin 82d
Young, Camp 6th Inf 8th Inf 93d see also Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area
Ypres-Lys Operation 27th 30th 37th 91st
Yuza-dake 96th
Yvetot 75th

ZABERN see SAVERNE
Zambales 38th 43d
Zamboanga 41st 93d
Zeitz 76th
Zerf 94th
Zevenbergen 104th
Zieta 25th
Zig Zag Pass 24th 38th Phil
Zintzel R 103d
Zon Bridge 101st
Zundert 104th
Zweibrucken 3d Inf 80th
Zwettl 11th Armd
Zwickau 89th

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